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THE ITEM

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BOUNDLESS AMERICA.

Our country!—'t is a glorious land!
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And nurtur'd on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamel'd with the loveliest dyes.

HOW WE FURNISHED THE DINING ROOM.

Written for THE ITEM.

"George, I've just finished reading a letter from Cousin Emma. She thinks of paying us a visit as soon as her school closes," said young Mrs. Harris, to her husband, as they were seated at the tea table.

"Well, that will be pleasant for you, as you often wish for some congenial friend when I am away away all day," replied Mr. Harris.

"Yes, but she is used to living in nicely furnished rooms, and our house is so plain and old-fashioned."

"I think our rooms are very cozy and comfortable," said Mr. H. casting a look around the room and on the beautifully spread table. "In another year my salary will be raised; until then we must make the best of what we have, little woman."

"Our parlor is not so bad," said she, "or the guest chamber, but this dining room is so dismal and cheerless, I dread to have any company. Almost every paper and magazine one reads contains advice to have the dining room cheerful and bright, and how can it be done without a nice carpet, chairs, pictures and sideboard."

"Well, perhaps Cousin Emma can give you some new ideas. She won't expect to find things in a little country village the same as in the city."

Mrs. Harris assented with a cheerful smile, for though she loved bright, tasteful surroundings, she loved George more, and felt, as every true wife should, that it is cruel to murmur and complain to the one whose days are spent in toil to supply her with the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

A few weeks later the looked for guest came and soon made herself at home. She brought with her a breath of the busy whirl of the city as well as the latest papers, some new books, music, choice plants, fancy work of different kinds, and many trifles dear to feminine hearts. The days followed pleasantly, and one morning as Mrs. Harris was being instructed in the mysteries of Kensington stitch, she told her cousin how she longed for bright, handsome furnishings, and that their carpets and furniture, which had been Mr. Harris' mother's and were old and plain, were not at all to her taste, how she wanted to ask some of her friends to dine with them but hesitated on account of the dining room, which was especially dreary and uninviting. The carpet is a good, clean rag carpet, but it has faded until the stripes are invisible and the whole thing has become a dingy drab, which makes one dismal to see.

"Why not color it, suggested Cousin Emma.

"Color carpet, why I never heard of such a thing."

"Well it can be done. In a late paper I noticed some lady had done so, with the celebrated Diamond Dyes and a tooth brush. We can at least try it."

That evening Mrs. Harris sent to the store for some papers of dye, including gilt, and next evening they began operations. The room had been thoroughly cleaned the week before and the carpet well shaken and tacked down. Cardinal and green were the colors selected. Down on their knees they got, and as the brush was drawn along the stripes, making three rows of each shade to one stripe; the carpet began to assume a very different aspect, the bright colors making the ground stripe appear a pretty dove color, and Mrs. Harris was delighted with the effect. She found a faded blue poplin skirt and several pieces of ribbon, which colored a beautiful garnet. Some scrim was procured, and soon made into curtains, with a valance of the garnet poplin for each window. A bamboo rod was soon transformed into curtain poles. As they were hung in place and the curtains looped back with the garnet ribbon, Mr. Harris came in:

"Bravo," he exclaimed, "you are certainly a good fairy. This looks like another room. Is this the same carpet?"

They told him, "No, it was a new one."

Two tall jugs filled with peacock feathers, after having some pictures glued on them and bows of ribbon on their handles, were placed on the mantel. A red cloth was put on the the table after castors had been put on the legs. When the table was set for dinner a few evenings later, a thin blanket was put under the table cloth, making it look thick and rich. A table scarf was placed down the centre. Under the sugar bowl and cream pitcher was a beautiful tray cloth. In the centre, an old-fashioned low china bowl crowded with ferns and roses gave the æsthetic finish which the hostess desired, and when Mrs. Blank, Mrs. Smith, the minister and others were invited out to dinner, the impression of each guest was "what a cheerful, inviting dining room."

VIRGINIA.

DIFFICULT QUESTION---A PROFOUND YOUNGSTER.

There was a convention of Sunday School teachers in session at Crystal Lake and all the teachers of the three counties represented were there. The amount of Biblical and theological knowledge they had was something astounding. On the last day of the convention the high chief ranger of the affair announced to the 400 delegates that he would be pleased to have the knowing ones think up some hard question on subjects partaining to their work, write them on slips of paper, and submit them to him, and that evening at the last session which was to be a sort of an entertainment, he would answer them. A lot of people wrote their questions and gave them to the great professor, and when evening came he had about fifty good gnarly problems in his bunch of paper slips.

The evening exercise began with reading and answering the questions, and though some were from way back and very obtuse, the good man who had put himself up there as a mark coped with success, and impressed the great gathering with his vast knowledge.

Finally he ran against a question that made him knit his brows. He scowled at it a moment and then laid it aside. When he asked all the rest he picked up this side-tracked query, and said:

"Here is a question which I confess I am unable to answer. I submit it to the audience, and if anyone is able to give the answer I will be glad to hear what it is."

Then he read this query:

"Who was the boy and what was his name who had the basket containing the five loaves and two fishes which fed the multitude?"

Nobody made an attempt to answer it, and the professor said:

"It seems that nobody knows any more about it than I do. I will have to call on the person who submitted the question to come forward and answer it. Will you please do so?"

To the great surprise of the 400 people, and of his mother as well, Frank Jones a thirteen-year-old school boy, got up and modestly walked up the aisle. Everybody looked at him amazed. The professor said:

"Did you submit this question?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you answer it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I am sure everybody will be glad to hear it."

"The boy," said Frank quietly but steadily, "was Ben Ezra, son of Miriam, who was a sister of Philip, one of the disciples;"

A murmur of astonishment ran over the audience. Here was something too deep for even the professed theologians in convention assembled. The professor turned to the boy:

"Did you find that in the Bible?"

"No, sir."

"Where did you get it?"

"In Greek history."

That was the cap sheaf. A lad of thirteen bowing down 400 declared teachers in the Christian cause, and telling them in an unassuming way that he dug the information out of Greek history.

It will be well to give this boy room to spread himself when he becomes a man.

A CONFEDERATE COLONEL'S BLUFF.

Just after the war there was a crowd of us in the billiard room of a hotel one evening, and among the "touchy" Southerners was a Col. Gray, of the Tennessee troops. He was said to be a duellist, a dead shot, a fearless man, and all that, and was therefore held in awe. Among those present was a long, lean, typical Yankee, who had come down to smell out cotton. He looked humble and harmless, and had been hustled around a good deal without losing his temper. By some accident in moving about he bumped the Colonel, and the latter promptly wheeled on him with:

"Sir, you are as clumsy as an ox."

"Don't git riled, Kurnel; I didn't mean to," was the reply.

It was a good time to bluff, and the Colonel drew himself up and replied:

"Then apologize, sir—apologize at once!"

"I said I didn't mean it, and I didn't, but I ain't going to crawl, you know."

"Who are you, sir?"

"Wall, neow, I'm Isaac Wiiliams, and who might you be?"

"You have insulted me, sir! There's my card."

Williams took the pasteboard, looked it all over, slowly read the name, and turned to the Colonel with:

"Hev ye got any cotton to sell, Kurnel? If so I'm your huckleberry."

"If you have a friend let him consult with the Major here!" replied the fire-eater.

Some one explained to the Yankee that he had been challenged, and he scratched his head, whistled his surprise, and following the Colonel to the bar he said:

"See here, Kurnel, I don't want this blame thing hanging over me all night and disturbing my sleep. Let's have it out neow."

He fished up a Remington from his right hip pocket, a second from his left, and handing one to the Colonel he advanced his right foot and said:

"Toe to toe, Kurnel, and muzzle to breast. That guarantees sure work and no fooling. Somebody count five, and then we'll begin the skirmish. My will has been made for two years, and I reckon the papers will inform Hanner how I turned up my toes."

The Colonel took the revolver, started to advance his foot, drew it back, turned as white as snow, and laying the weapen on the bar, walked out of the place without a word to any one. The Yankee had raised him out of the game.

IN REFERRING to the fact that there are thirteen States of the American Union in which persons who are citizens of the United States are permitted to vote, an exchange deducts the following observations: In a close contest these aliens whom a mistaken liberality clothes with the privileges of citizenship, while exempting them from its responsibilities, would hold the balance of power. Every naturalized citizen is supposed to be a person of good moral character, but who ever heard of an applicant being refused on the score of lack of character? And who does not know that there are thousands of voters who are destitute of character. In many of the States there is a large criminal population, every man armed with the ballot, and all eager to support the side which pays them the most, invariably the worst. It is the ignorance and the crime of the country which too often hold the balance of power and the future is full of peril. Thus far we have escaped the breakers but if we go on in the path of folly it will be impossible to escape the fate of other nations. There can be no disfranchisement of those who are already voters. But national and State laws can be adopted which will guard the future by limiting the suffrage to actual citizens who can read and write the English language, and by promptly disfranchising all criminals. There is much work for the statesman; but it will never be done by mere politicians who are more concerned to get good places for their followers than to legislate for the country's welfare.

—For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Down's Elixer. For sale by Phillips & Son.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Happenings in Different Sections of the Country.

Subterranean Fires in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

What threatens to be one of the most destructive mine fires that ever occurred in Scranton, Penn., is now raging in No. 2 colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Olyphant, where several acres of anthracite coal are ablaze nearly two hundred feet below the surface.

A few weeks ago there was an extensive cave in of the roof at that mine, followed by a tremendous explosion of fire damp, and several workmen were severely burned. It is thought that the fire was then communicated to the gas blowers which rush steadily through the coal fissures and that the anthracite was ignited in that way.

The caving in has been going on steadily since that date, until the caved in area is nearly twenty-five acres. It was not until recently that the full extent of the fire became known, and gangs of expert miners were at once detailed to fight the flames.

It will be necessary to cut through 125 feet of coal before the streams of water that are to be carried through pipes can be directed effectively against the fire, and forces of workmen are employed night and day to make the necessary tunnel.

This is dangerous work, owing to the rapidly accumulating gases that may come in contact with the flames at any moment and result in a disastrous explosion.

She Kept Her Secret.

Celia Jockner, a German girl nineteen years old, died at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, from a dose of Paris green which she took with suicidal intent.

The girl lived with her father, a widower, in East Fourteenth street. Celia was very industrious and went to work early every morning in Williamsburg, where she was employed as a book binder. In the evening, however, so the women folk in the house have it, Celia received many callers, and young men came there and went away at all hours of the night.

It was early in the morning when Celia's father, Joseph Jockner, was awakened by the groans of his daughter. Dr. Speiger was called in, and then an ambulance was summoned and the patient was removed to Bellevue Hospital. A stomach pump was applied and large quantities of the poison were ejected. The fact that she had taken so much of the drug gave some chances for saving her life, but after apparently growing stronger she sank and died.

Dr. Williams had charge of the patient in Bellevue Hospital. When she appeared to regain strength he asked her why she had taken poison. To this she simply replied: "That is my secret and it will die with me."

Counterfeiters Arrested in Kentucky.

Chief Bell, of the Secret Service, has received a telegram from Agent M. G. Bauer, stating that he had arrested George W. Williams and James H. Clark, at Alexander Station, Ky., for dealing in and manufacturing counterfeit silver dollars. A large quantity of counterfeit money and material were found. Clark is a trackman on the Kentucky Central Railroad and Williams and Clark made the counterfeits at the latter's house. Williams is an old timer. He procured a flatboat on the Ohio River last fall, and with several hundred dollars of counterfeit money he started down the river.

He gave to Jacob Kull and Charles Maxfield a large quantity of counterfeit silver dollars to pass in the State of Indiana, while he remained with the boat, which was tied up to the bank, and arranged with Kull and Maxfield that if they did not return in a certain number of days he would know that they were arrested and in that case he would skip. They were arrested at Newport, Ind., and eighty-one counterfeit silver dollars were found on them. Williams did skip, and until a few months ago has been in hiding.

Both the Duelists Killed.

Malad City in Idaho has been thrown into excitement by a fatal duel which occurred between two young men, Abraham Likes and Jude Springs of Clark's Flat. They came there last spring and went into partnership ranching. In a short time both fell in love with Jennie Trauts. Unable to settle the matter amicably, they resorted to the brookside with six-shooters, where each principal took position. At the word both fired, Spring's bullet striking Likes in the left arm and Likes firing wide of the mark.

Likes demanded another shot. This time both men fell to the ground. Spring was shot through the head and instantly killed. Likes received a bullet in the left breast, just above the heart, and died in five minutes. Both were buried in the ravine by the ranchers. Miss Trauts is nearly crazed by the terrible event, and it is feared she will end her own life.

Killing the Wrong Man.

Near Clinton, Miss., Constable Robert Whitaker and two other men tried to arrest Arthur Marley (colored), wanted in Yazoo County on a charge of assassinating J. N. Newbacker. Marley and a companion, one York, ran, though armed with Winchester rifles. Marley fired at his pursuers and one ball struck Whitaker in the leg and another in the arm. York was shot in the back by the officers and killed. Marley went to Jackson and surrendered to Sheriff Thomas. He says that he thought the mob from Yazoo County was after him, and fired at random without intending to hit any one.

The Shah in Danger.

An accident to the Shah of Persia's train near Bar, Russia, was caused by the collapse of an embankment. Seven carriages were overthrown. The Shah jumped from a window of his carriage. He fell in the mud and escaped injury, though for a moment he was in extreme danger.

Drowned in Lake Michigan.

Two fishermen, John and Edward Brocher, and a lad, Charles Bluhm, were drowned in Lake Michigan, at Chicago. The trio were a mile and a half off shore when a sudden squall capsized their smack. None of the bodies was recovered.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., offered a bounty for the killing of English sparrows, and up to date boys have slaughtered over 10,000 of the pests. In addition the boys have filled a horse with bird shot, punctured the leg of one of their number with the same, and put out the eye of another.

THE Farmers' Alliance has purchased the plant built for a gin factory at Florence, Ala., and say they will be making 5000 yards of bagging per day in thirty days. Machinery has been ordered from New Orleans.

THE body of L. L. Clawson, a prominent real estate man, of Wichita, Kan., has been found in Riverside Park there, riddled with bullets. He had evidently been murdered.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

DARWIN A. HENRY, superintendent of construction of the East River Electric Light Company, of New York city, has been killed by a shock received at the switch board from a live wire.

LABOR DAY was celebrated in all the large cities by parades, merrymakings and mass meetings. Business was practically suspended.

THREE apprentices on the United States training ship New Hampshire, stationed at Newport, R. I., died in one week of typhoid fever. The other boys camped in tents on the beach while the ship was being disinfected.

IN the first eight months of this year 222,056 emigrants arrived at New York as against 294,191 in the same time last year.

A REUNION of Abolitionists will be held September 23 in Tremont Temple, Boston, to celebrate the anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. One thousand invitations have been sent out to anti-slavery men throughout the country.

YARMOUTH and Sandwich, Mass., have each celebrated the 250th anniversary of their incorporation as towns.

PROFESSOR GEORGE L. GOODALE, of Harvard University, has been elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, nominated Edward A. Bigler, of Clearfield County, for State Treasurer.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists have met at Worcester and nominated a full State ticket headed by John Blackman for Governor.

GENERAL F. D. LEGITIME, ex-President of Hayti, has arrived at New York on the Ward Line steamer Manhattan. He was accompanied by his family and several officers of his army.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and Postmaster-General Wanamaker were among the speakers at the anniversary of the founding of the Old Log College, the cradle of American Presbyterianism, at Hartsville, Penn.

UPWARD of 200 stevedores and longshoremen are idle in Boston on account of the London strike.

South and West.

A PRAIRIE fire ten miles wide swept the Minnesota bottom lands. Hundreds of farmers lost all their hay and stock.

REIMUND HOLZHAY, a live highwayman, who has terrorized Northern Wisconsin for months past, robbing trains, waylaying stage coaches and holding up pedestrians, has been captured. While robbing a stage recently he killed one of the passengers. He is twenty-two years old, and took to the life of a robber as the result of reading dime novels.

THE late Henry Shaw, the St. Louis millionaire, left most of his property to that city. The famous Shaw botanical garden and park are left to St. Louis. His estate is valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

SAMUEL C. SHOWALTER, aged sixty-nine years, of Dayton, Ohio, who submitted to an injection of the alleged Brown-Sequard elixir of life for rheumatism, has died of blood poisoning.

MRS. GEORGE COONS, of Little Sandusky, Ohio, has died of Asiatic cholera. The people there are greatly excited and many are leaving the village.

A SALOON row between white and colored men in Bibb County, Ala., the killing of John Lawrence by two colored burglars, and the lynching of the latter have caused much bad feeling between the two races.

ABRAHAM SIKES and Jude Spring, of Malad City, Idaho, killed each other in a duel. They both loved the same woman.

OFFICER CAMPBELL, an Indianapolis policeman, has been fatally shot by a watchman named Johns, who mistook him for a burglar.

MICHAEL MCNULTY, who gave important information in the Cronin case, has been threatened with murder if he persists in testifying against Clan-na-Gael men. He is guarded by the Chicago police, as are also State's Attorney Longenecker and others.

GREAT excitement prevails at St. Pierre, South Dakota, over the third attempt within a week to burn down the place. No great damage has been done, but the people are much excited.

THE British war ship Acorn, at San Francisco, has been compelled to put to sea owing to her numerous desertions. Five sailors seized the steam cutter and escaped to shore.

WARREN POWERS, a colored man of East Point, Ga., has been lynched for assaulting a little white school girl.

THE election in the Third Louisiana Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gay, resulted in a victory for A. Price (Dem.) by about 7200 majority.

JACOB SCOLL was working in Purcell's elevator, Chicago, when one of the doors gave way and an immense quantity of wheat poured in upon him, burying him so that he was smothered to death.

TWO men have been blown to atoms and two others injured by an explosion of dynamite on a Government lighter on the St. John's River, Florida.

THE South Dakota Democratic Convention has declared for tariff reform and nominated a State ticket headed by P. F. McClure, of Pierre, for Governor.

THE Union Labor party of Iowa, in convention at Des Moines, has nominated S. B. Downing for Governor, and Ezra Brownell for Lieutenant-Governor.

A FIRE in Laird, Norton & Co.'s lumber yard at Winona, Minn., has destroyed property to the value of $314,000.

THE Republican Territorial Convention of Washington, which has been in session at Walla Walla, have nominated ex-Governor E. P. Ferry, of Seattle, for Governor, and John L. Wilson for Congress.

Washington.

THE Indian Bureau at Washington has received information that the Seattle and Northern Railroad Company has begun the construction of a railroad across the Swinomish Indian Reservation in Washington Territory without authority of law.

THE President has appointed W. G. Veazey, of Vermont, to be a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; Edward Mitchell, of New York, to be District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; John C. Watson, of Nebraska, to be United States District Attorney for Alaska, and Willis Vanderanter, of Wyoming, to be Chief Justice of Wyoming.

OF the 9,238,000 coins executed at the mints of the United States during August, 2,875,000 were standard silver dollars.

GOVERNMENT receipts for August were $34,470,905, against $34,269,249 in August last year. The August expenditures were $38,269,249, against $24,115,848 in August, 1888.

THE Acting Secretary of the Interior at Washington has requested the Secretary of War to station a troop of cavalry at Fort Sill to prevent a war dance or medicine dance by the Kiowa Indians.

THE national debt was increased $6,070,000 during August.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Scott and Private Secretary Halford have left Deer Park, Md., and have returned to Washington.

THE Department of State has been informed that Paraguay has appointed Senor Don Alberto Nin as delegate to the International Congress.

SECRETARY TRACY has designated Lieutenant Aaron Ward, naval attache of the United States Legation at Paris, to represent the Navy Department at the International Meteorological Congress to be held in Paris September 19-25.

COMPTROLLER LACEY has completed statistics showing the strength and resources of the National banking system.

Foreign.

THE Catholic Cathedral at Harbor Grace, St. John's, Newfoundland, has been burned to the ground. The loss is placed at $150,000.

THREE THOUSAND looms have been stopped in Blackburn, England, owing to depression in trade.

AN indignation meeting of parties interested in the sealing industry in Behring Sea has been held in Victoria, British Columbia. A resolution was passed asking for compensation for vessels already seized, for protection in future, and for speedy settlement of the difficulty.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was experienced in Erzerum, Armenia. The village of Kantzorik has been engulfed in lava. One hundred and thirty-six lives were lost.

THE Liverpool dock laborers struck because they were refused an advance of a shilling a day.

THE Federal Council of Switzerland has announced that it has learned with great dissatisfaction that an illegal arrest of five American citizens had been made by the police of Berne. It added that measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence of such cases.

HEAVY floods prevail at Tetecala, in the State of Morelos, Mexico. Several lives have been lost. A large bridge has been swept away.

A FIERCE encounter has taken place near Suakim between a detachment of friendly tribes and a body of Dervishes, in which the former were routed with terrible slaughter.

AT the session of the Trades Union Congress at Dundee, Scotland, the census report on the eight hour movement was presented, showing 39,629 for and 62,883 against it.

A LONDON dock striker has been killed by the police while obstructing the work of loading steamers.

THE town of Tlacalula, in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico, has been entirely destroyed by floods.

GENERAL BOULANGER has written to M. Tirard, the French Prime Minister, demanding a trial by court-martial.

THREE sealers from Behring Sea have arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, with 5500 sealskins aboard.

A CANADIAN Cabinet Council has been held in Ottawa to discuss the refusal of the Imperial Government to interfere with the Rush's work in Behring Sea.

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

A Man's Trip in a Barrel Over the Cataract.

At last a man has taken the plunge with Niagara's roaring torrent and emerged from the chaos of waters to tell the story of the foolhardy feat. The man is Carlisle D. Graham, a young cooper, who, with his barrel-shaped craft, has been before the public for some time past, and the trip was made about 7 A. M., in the presence of half a hundred spectators.

The inside of the barrel had been heavily padded and straps put in so that the occupant could secure himself. The barrel was towed out into the river, and at 6:45 A. M. the manhole was closed down and the barrel was let go. In addition to the fastening on the inside, cross-bars were laid over the top of the manhole cover and fastened with spring locks.

At 7:10 the barrel was seen to pass over the falls about 200 feet from shore. For a moment it was out of sight. Then it appeared a few feet from the falls and floated out into one of the strong eddies.

Elmer Jones, an expert swimmer, was watching, and as the craft swung around toward the shore he plunged in and, catching one of the long ropes attached to the barrel, brought it in to the rocks. At 7:35 the cover was taken off and Graham lifted out in a somewhat exhausted condition.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he was taken to his hotel, where he still remains in bed. In describing his trip he says the Whirlpool Rapids are nothing compared with this. Going over the many ledges, which look so small from the shore, is like dropping from a mountain. He thinks he was partially unconscious when he went over the brink. All he could realize was the going down and down. There seemed to be no jar. "But the first thing I realized," said he, "was something striking the barrel and calling out: 'Graham, are you alive?' I realized that I had not the strength to undo the fastening on the inside, and so I called out: 'For God's sake, break the barrel to pieces and get me out as soon as you can.' I have had all of Niagara I want, and if any one wants to go over the falls they are welcome to it. I do not think I ever want to hear their roar again. Why, their noise is something terrible. I do not know what I shall do next, but I shall not go over the falls again."

A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A National Convention of Merchants Adopts a Comprehensive Measure.

The most important business of the national convention of the representatives of the commercial bodies of the United States, which has been in session at Minneapolis, was the adoption of a draft of a National Bankruptcy law for presentation to Congress.

The measure is very plain and full and confers jurisdiction in bankruptcy upon the District Courts of the United States. It provides for the appointment of a referee in order that the providential delays of the law may be obviated and the business of the courts expeditiously transacted. The judge or referee is to have a salary of $3000, and permission to undertake certain kinds of private practice. He is to be nominated by the creditors, and the bankrupt is to be examined by the U. S. District Attorney at the first meeting of the creditors and again prior to his discharge.

Persons guilty of commercial dishonor, or who have defaulted upon commercial paper or open accounts for sixty days, may be forced into bankruptcy. Fraudulent pretenses are forbidden, valid liens created and good faith protected. The bankrupt will be discharged, irrespective of the dividend his estate pays, if he can show a faultless record and clean hands.

It is an important and far-reaching measure.

RAIN in the valleys and snow in the mountains have extinguished the fires that have been raging for the past month in Montana.

TWENTY-TWO MEN SHOT.

Colored Rioters Riddled With Bullets By Regulators.

The Affair an Outcome of Labor Troubles in Mississippi.

A special from Greenwood, Miss., to the New York *Herald* says: Twenty-two colored men, who were working on a cotton plantation, rest beneath the sod in Leflore County, Miss., riddled with bullets. The names of eight killed are John Boyker, Dol Wharton, Monroe Jones, Scott Marsh, Warren Snell, Theyton Lock, Ben Lock and Warren Beckwith. They were killed for resisting arrest.

The leaders of the insurrection, Jos. Allen and Oliver Cromwell, have both escaped, though it is thought that Allen has been captured. Cromwell was caught in Jackson, but for some reason was turned loose. He is an ex-convict, having served ten years in the Penitentiary for burglary. He was a leader in the Clinton (Miss.) riot in 1875, in which a number of white people were massacred.

This trouble did not originate from any political differences, but is the outcome of labor troubles. Cromwell was the organizer of colored alliance lodges in this county. He behaved badly on Shell Mound on the 30th of August and was orddred to leave. His alliance friends replied that they were a thousand strong and were ready for a fight. The haughty message alarmed the whites and their families were sent to Greenwood for protection. Then the war commenced. The militia came, but were sent back. Hundreds of white citizens began to arrive, armed with Winchester rifles. The colored men were routed and fled to the woods. They were surrounded. Several were killed and others were wounded.

Major General Leddell, who led in the killing of the thirteen colored men in Carrollton in 1886, commanded the white regulators. State Senator Southworth is his aid. They captured fifty guns. The possessor, A. D. Bird, was spared, because he had just lost his wife and had seven little children.

The colored population is in a frightful state of fear and two people have gone crazy over the excitement. They have threatened to burn every house in Leflore County, and every house is being closely guarded. D. D. James's store and house were burned because he refused to sell the colored people cartridges. His loss was $10,000. More than two thousand laborers have quit the fields and the cotton and corn needs gathering badly.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

The Frightful Punishment Inflicted on a Colored Misdoer.

A colored man employed by Mr. Oatts, a prominent farmer of Wayne County, Ky., has met a fearful death. Some days ago he committed an assault upon the beautiful young daughter of his employer during the absence of her parents. The girl's cries attracted attention and the negro fled to the woods.

A posse of men started in pursuit, headed by the infuriated father, who had returned home. Early in the morning they discovered the fellow's hiding place and soon ran him down.

Seizing the negro, they tied him to a stake, built a pen of rails around him, saturated man and wood with coal oil and started a flame. The cries of the victim were horrible to hear. In a few minntes nothing remained but a pile of burning flesh.

A FATAL COLLISION.

Excursion Cars Dash Into a Stock Train With Terrible Effect.

An excursion train to Burlington, Vt., from the Horse Breeders' meeting at Rutland and a stock train bound south collided four miles north of Middlebury. Both engines, one car and part of another of the excursion trains and ten or twelve stock cars loaded with hogs were wrecked and piled in a heap.

Eleven cars were piled in a heap of debris thirty-five feet high, but occupying a space of not more than two cars on the track. Engineer Emery, of the passenger train, saw the other locomotive coming round the curve. He put on the air brakes, pushed the fireman from the cab and remained with his hand on the lever to the last. The engineer, Passenger Conductor Hiram Blodgett and Fireman W. W. Allen were killed and five other persons badly injured.

THE MARKETS.

36 NEW YORK.				
Beeves	3 57½	@	4 60	
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00	
Calves, common to prime	3 10	@	3 65	
Sheep	4 25	@	4 87½	
Lambs	6 18¼	@	6 87½	
Hogs—Live	4 50	@	4 90	
Dressed	7	@	8	
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 40	
Patents	4 25	@	5 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84½	@	86¾	
Rye—State	—	@	55	
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	87	
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41¼	@	43	
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	35	
Mixed Western	24	@	28	
Hay—No. 1	90	@	95	
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	80	
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.10c	
Butter—Elgin Creamery	18½	@	20	
Dairy, fair to good	13	@	18	
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	14	
Factory	8¼	@	12	
Cheese—State Factory	6¼	@	8⅜	
Skims—Light	6	@	7	
Western	5	@	7¼	
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	19½	
BUFFALO.				
Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 90	
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	4 60	
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	5 50	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 25	@	4 70	
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	84	
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	38¼	
Oats—No. 2, White	25¼	@	25½	
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74	
BOSTON.				
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 50	@	6 15	
Corn—Steamer Yellow	47	@	47¼	
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31	
Rye—State	65	@	70	
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.				
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾	@	6½	
Sheep—Live weight	4¼	@	4⅜	
Lambs	5½	@	6½	
Hogs—Northern	4½	@	5½	
PHILADELPHIA.				
Flour—Penn. family	3 90	@	4 00	
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Sep	81⅜	@	81⅝	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Sep	41	@	41½	
Oats—Ungraded White	26	@	26½	
Potatoes—Early Rose	45	@	50	
Butter—Creamery Extra	17½	@	18	
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6½	

HE LOST HIS HEAD.

A Father Throws His Baby Out of a Window During a Fire.

Fire was discovered about 1 o'clock in the morning in John Blanks's saloon and boarding house, on Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill. Fifteen boarders were asleep at the time in rooms on the second floor, as were Blanks and his wife and a two-year-old daughter, and Mrs. Blanks's mother, aged eighty.

When the firemen arrived they found the boarders shouting for help, and some of them were about to drop from the windows of their rooms. Blanks, just as the firemen arrived, grabbed his child and, not knowing what he was doing, hurled the little one through the window to the crowd below. The child struck on the sidewalk, and was picked up unconscious and with broken bones and terrible bruises. It was taken to a physician's house. A police officer safely rescued Mrs. Blanks's mother. Some of the boarders were already partially overcome by smoke, and as the fire was making swift headway they had to be dragged from their beds. They were all safely landed. The pecuniary loss is about $8000.

1,000,000 SEALSKINS.

A Year's Catch of the Alaska Fur Company on Its Way to England.

Forty car loads of sealskins, in three separate trains making passenger time, passed through Cheyenne a few days since over the Union Pacific for the East from San Francisco. The consignment is the entire catch of the Alaska Fur Company for the last year and is bouud for England. The time agreed upon for the delivery at destination is eighteen days from San Francisco. There were over 1,000,000 sealskins in the consignment.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BECKLEY leads the Pittsburg Club in home runs.

THE Bostons won the series from New York.

MAINE has a base ball club called the Pennessewassee.

CASEY, of the Philadelphias, has been laid off without pay.

A. G. SPALDING favors doing away altogether with the foul catch.

THE total attendance at the Boston grounds this season is almost sure to reach 275,000.

ACCORDING to Anson Cleveland has given Chicago harder fights than the other League clubs.

RYAN, Glasscock and Tiernan are the only League players who have scored 100 runs this season.

THE buildings and fences of the old Polo Grounds in New York have been sold at public auction.

EWING, the New York's Captain, has given up playing mascots. The last (a little colored boy) was a failure.

FARRAR, Fogarty, Wood and Nash are the latest additions to the 100 base-hit record among League clubs.

IN Omaha they have started the old and demoralizing practice of rewarding home runs with coin showers.

PITTSBURG, Philadelphia and New York are the teams that Pitcher Clarkson, the mainstay of Boston, is a special terror to. Indianapolis fears him not.

A BOSTONIAN promises a forty dollar easy chair to each member of the Bostons if they succeed in winning the pennant.

THE struggle for the championship is very close and exciting this year, both in the League and American Association.

OVER one hundred League games have so far been won and lost by one run. Chicago has won the most games and Cleveland lost the most by that small margin.

THE stars of the baseball world afford valuable lessons to the aspiring youngsters of the profession. They are shining examples of the value of temperance.

CLEVELAND is the only League club to lose three straight games to one club by one run each. It is also the only club in the League which scored in every inning of a game.

THE Washington management have made arrangements with the Bostons to play a series of six games, in Washington, during the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar in October.

THE Louisville baseball managers have signed Flanagan, formerly of the Athletics, to play first base; Ryan and McDermott as a battery; and young Clarkson, formerly of the Tri-State League, as a pitcher.

ON Labor Day the twelve games played by the League and Association clubs attracted an attendance of 75,362. The League had 46,384 patrons and the Association 28,978. The League played seven games and the Association only five.

THE Boston-New York, Philadelphia-Washington, Indianapolis-Cleveland and the Chicago-Pittsburg series are complete. At least the few games which these clubs have not played will not likely be contested, as the schedule will not permit it.

THE Columbus Club directors at a meeting request that Holland, the umpire, be no longer scheduled for any game in Columbus. President Wickoff replied that he has no power to change umpires, as the schedule of umpires was arranged by a committee appointed for that purpose.

ARTHUR IRWIN, late Captain of the Philadelphias, has reason to feel proud of the record he has made with the Washington Club. It stamps him as a baseball general second to none. He took a team badly handicapped, and, with practically the same men and depending on the efforts of two pitchers to win, has vastly bettered its standing among League clubs and made it a dreaded antagonist.

A BAD accident occurred recently in Chicago at a game of baseball between two nines that styled themselves the "Doctors" and the "Undertakers." In the seventh inning, when the Undertakers were well in the lead, James NcNerney, the pitcher, was delivering a swift in-shoot when his arm snapped a few inches from the shoulder, and he fell to the ground unconscious. An examination revealed the fact that his arm was broken, the bone almost protruding the flesh. He was removed to his home.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	67	38	.638
New York	67	40	.626
Philadelphia	57	51	.528
Chicago	58	55	.513
Cleveland	53	57	.482
Indianapolis	49	64	.434
Pittsburg	49	65	.430
Washington	37	67	.356

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Brooklyn	77	37	.675
St. Louis	72	41	.637
Baltimore	65	45	.587
Athletic	62	47	.569
Cincinnati	59	55	.518
Kansas City	47	66	.416
Columbus	47	69	.405
Louisville	23	91	.202

HUNDREDS OF VICTIMS.

Terrible Explosion in an Antwerp Cartridge Factory.

A Great Fire Adds to the Horrors of the Calamity.

Dynamite exploded a few days ago in a cartridge factory, in Antwerp, Belgium, and by the explosion and resulting fire probably 300 persons lost their lives, many of them factory girls, about 1000 others were injured, and property valued at many millions of dollars was swept away.

The factory was situated behind the docks, where millions of cartridges were being loaded upon the shipping. Close by were the petroleum stores. The Bourse was so near that it was struck by burning fragments when the explosion occurred, and set on fire. The building was crowded at the time, and a panic ensued, in which many persons were slightly injured.

In a workshop in the factory a large number of men and women were actively at work breaking up old cartridges, and about twenty-five million had been partly taken to pieces when the accident took place. So rapid was the spread of the flames that it was difficult to rescue those who had been hurt, let alone removing the bodies of those who were instantly killed. The police, gendarmes and the troops were called in to help fight the fire, while priests and Sisters of Charity looked after the wants of the sufferers. The force of the explosion was such that windows three miles away were shattered.

By 7 o'clock the fire had spread over an area of two acres. Flames were shooting up high in the air, and the whole city was enveloped in dense smoke. In the ruins of the factory and on the neighboring docks, above the roar of the fire there was a constant succession of sharp reports, supposed to be caused by the ignition and explosion of the packages of cartridges. As the fire spread, two large Russian petroleum warehouses caught. Eighty thousand barrels of oil were burning at one time. Nobel's sheds, and warehouses beyond them, soon became food for the flames.

The shipping was in a position of great danger, particularly at the Africa and American docks. Before they could be removed, several vessels were burned. So intense was the heat that the firemen could nowhere approach the flames nearer than 100 yards. Many soldiers and workmen received severe injuries in this fight with the fire.

The Corvileian cartridge factory, where the trouble began, had been condemned by the Communal Council, but the Deputation Permanente had allowed work to continue.

At the American docks all the ships were saved, owing to the favorite direction of the wind. The dock sheds and hydraulic cranes were greatly damaged. The soldiers of the garrison and a large number of citizens assisted the firemen. Many dropped from suffocation.

The scenes at the hospital were heartrending. King Leopold sent a telegram expressing sympathy. The people are incensed at the Deputation Permanente for allowing work to continue in the cartridge factory.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE United Hebrew Trades claim a membership of over 3000.

ALL of the slate quarries of North Wales are to be worked by an English syndicate.

IT is a matter of history that inventions which have eased labor have increased wages.

JOHN SWINTON, not long ago a power in the labor movement in New York, is writing a labor novel.

IN Holland, a new law for the regulation of the labor of women and children in factories has been adopted.

AN immense new cotton mill, with a capacity of 5000 spindles, is to be built at Halifax Court House, Va.

A WORKINGWOMAN'S society has been established in Liverpool, England, to organize factory and shop girls.

THERE has been a great growth of manufacturing and trading co-operative establishments in Great Britain within the past few years.

A MASTER carpenter on the Pennsylvania road moved a bridge 258 feet long, weighing 2500 tons in twelve minutes; it was moved forty-five feet.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, which was founded in Baltimore two years ago, has now branches in 130 American and Canadian cities, with a large membership.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' National Union, in its latest report, shows a yearly income of $100,000, and a total membership of 5955. There are less than 100 non-union men in the entire trade.

FEWER passenger conductors have been discharged from the Missouri Pacific road, it is said, than from any other railroad in the West. Many of the conductors in the road's service have been with it from the start.

A LETTER has been sent by William O'Brien, the Irish M. P., to Thomas O'Flynn, manager of the Irish National Colonist, Boston, Mass., asking his assistance in promoting industries in Ireland with American capital.

THERE are two large carpenters' societies in the United States. One is the Amalgamated Union of American Carpenters, comprising 464 branches and 25,226 members. The other is the American Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has a much larger membership.

THERE are several spinning mills in the County Down, Ireland, in connection with which the employers have built villages for their employes and let the houses to them. They also own the village store from which the employes must purchase everything they need.

THE rapid growth of the Italian barber shops in New York city is alarming the old time barbers. The Italian five-cent shaving shops are now to be found not only in "Little Italy" and the other quarters in which swarms of Italians have taken up their abode, but also in other localities up town, down town and on both sides of the city.

IF the reports are true, the London street-car drivers seem to have anything but a pleasant time. They are required to work fourteen hours a day and are given only one day's rest in fourteen. Their pay varies from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day nominally, but a system of fines for the slightest infraction of discipline reduces these rates.

AT a conference of the bakers' unions held recently in Berlin, Germany, it was resolved that the working day should not exceed twelve hours and that the weekly wages should be at least twelve marks ($4.80). It was also resolved that Sunday labor should be discontinued and that organization should still go on in spite of obstacles raised by the Government.

There are 1,173,600 Protestants in Ireland.

LATER NEWS.

DENNISON D. DANA, for thirty years treasurer and general manager of the Douglas Axe Company, of Boston, has embezzled a large sum and disappeared.

THE New York Prohibitionists have nominated a complete State ticket headed by Jesse H. Griffin for Secretary of State.

THE Old Log College celebration has been held on the Tennent farm near Hartsville, Penn., a number of distinguished persons, including the President and Postmaster-General, being present.

A TRAIN on the McKeesport and Bille Vernon Railroad struck a cow near Webster, Penn. The cars left the track, killing one man and fatally injuring another.

A SUPPOSED chicken thief shot and killed Washington Dilliard on his farm near Bethlehem, Penn. The murderer escaped.

THE business portion of the town of Linkville, Oregon, has been burned. The loss amounts to about $160,000.

MRS. MYERS, the wife of a blacksmith of Bourbon, Ind., threw vitriol in the face of Dr. F. J. Linn, a prominent physician, depriving him of sight. He had assaulted her while on a professional visit.

FOURTEEN colored men have been whipped at East Point, near Atlanta, Ga., the whipping party consisting of white men whose identity is not known.

DR. DAVID TILTON BROWN, formerly physician in charge of Bloomingdale Asylum, who had become insane and had been reported dead, hanged himself in a barn on his son's farm near Batavia, Ill.

THE President has appointed Thomas H. Anderson, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Bolivia.

THE reason given by St. Domingo for refusing to participate in the Congress of American Nations is that a treaty negotiated by the representatives of the two countries several years ago failed of ratification by the Senate of the United States.

AN explosion in a colliery at Penicnick, near Edinburg, Scotland, resulted in the death of fifty miners, only fourteen out of the sixty-four men at work in the pit at the time having been rescued.

THE French Minister of Justice has notified the bishops throughout France that any ecclesiastic violating the law by attempting to influence the elections will be vigorously prosecuted.

AN American flag which was suspended across Water street, in St, Stephen, New Brunswick, was torn down, dipped in a drinking fountain, dragged through the street and left hanging to a barber-shop door.

A RACE riot has occurred at New Castle, Del., between gangs of Irishmen and Poles and Hungarians, which resulted in the death of one Hungarian and the wounding of an Irishman.

THE new United States cruiser Philadelphia has been successfully launched.

A VESTIBULE train ran into a freight train near Shenango, Penn., killing the baggagemaster and seriously injuring the engineer and fireman.

"STEVE" BRODIE, the bridge jumper of New York, alleges that he went over Niagara Falls in his rubber suit, thus eclipsing the feat of Graham, who was carried over the great cataract in a barrel. Brodie has three witnesses of his performance.

DICK & MEYER'S great sugar refinery in Williamsburg, N. Y., controled by the sugar trust, was destroyed by fire, together with 3,500,000 pounds of sugar which it contained. The loss amounts to fully $1,000,000.

A MOB of armed white men surrounded the jail at Columbia, Mo., and took from his cell George Bush, a negro 17 years old, and hanged him from one of the windows of the Court House.

THE city of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has drilled in a gas well which shows a capacity of over 50,000,000 cubic feet daily. Forty-five thousand people visited the place in one day, and the excitement is intense.

THREE farmers while standing under a tree near Albany, Ga., during a storm, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

LOUIS NELSON and John Coleman were killed at Minter City, and Wilson Porter was hanged at Sunnyside. This swells the total number of colored men killed in the Mississippi riot to twenty-five.

THE President has been advised by his Cabinet not to call an extra session of Congress this year.

A GERMAN bank has contracted to provide the Mexican Government with capital to construct a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Krupps are to furnish the iron and steel material for the road.

LATER reports put the number killed by the explosion in an Antwerp (Belgium) factory at 200 and the wounded at about 500. The fire which followed the explosion lasted two days. The village of Austruwell, inhabited by artisans, was completely destroyed for hundreds of yards, and in its vicinity not a building escaped damage. All parts of Antwerp show more or less damage, and portions appear as if bombarded.

FISHING FOR PEARLS.

A Find of a $3500 Gem in Wisconsin Causes Great Excitement.

The pearl excitement in Albany, Wis., is at its height. Although clams are getting scarce and the divers have to dig in the mud in the bottom of the river, the finds are more numerous and valuable than ever. The largest and by far the most valuable pearl in Wisconsin was found recently. A New York buyer offered $3500 for it, but his figure was considered too low.

Hundreds of small pearls are found and sold daily. The purchasers are agents of Chicago, New York and Paris houses. Visitors and clam hunters are pouring into the village, and the banks of the river for miles are dotted with tents.

Half-Rate Excursions.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway offers exceptional opportunities for an inspection of the cheap lands and growing business centers of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Colorado and the Far West and Northwest, by a series of Harvest Excursions, for which tickets will be sold at half rates, or one fare for the round trip. Excursions leave Chicago, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th. For full particulars address E. P. WILSON, General Passenger Agent Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago, Illinois.

IMMENSE steel boats are being built to ply in the lakes. Three under construction in one yard at Bay View, Wis., will cost $1,000,000.

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist and the large size costs only 50c. and $1.

IN the New York Central Railroad Company there are 10,000 stockholders.

Harvest Excursions.

The golden harvest time is near, and fortunately the facilities for enjoying it are ample. The CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell Harvest Excursion Tickets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska (west of but not on the Missouri River), Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Arizona, Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale September 10th and 24th and October 8th, 1889; return limit, 30 days from date of sale, thus affording opportunities for investment or the location of farms and homes in growing sections of new country SUCH AS WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED, the territory to choose from being very much larger than that included in the scope of any similar previous excursion. THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS OF THE ROCK ISLAND are composed of elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars to and from Omaha, and via Kansas City and St. Joseph through the most desirable portions of Kansas and Nebraska to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where direct communications are made with diverging lines (also at St. Paul) to all points in the States and Territories above named. For more detailed information call on or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE municipal debt of the city of New York is close upon $100,000,000.

"Mamma's Gittin' Better."

There is gladness in the household;
The shadow fades away
That darkened all the sunshine
Of many a summer day.
"O, mamma's getting better,"
The happy children cry,
And the light of hope shines bright again
In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffers with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

A LATE estimate places the total population of the earth at 1,416,428,500.

When Dobbins's Electric Soap was first made in 1864 it cost 20 *cents a bar*. It is *precisely* the same ingredients and quality *now*, and *doesn't cost half*. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it, he will get it.

THERE are 1430 barons in Germany.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Why Don't

You take Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you have impure blood, have lost your appetite, have that tired feeling or are troubled by sick headache, dyspepsia or biliousness. It has accomplished wonders for thousands of afflicted people, and, if given a fair trial, is reasonably certain to do you good.

"I have been troubled a great deal with headache, had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as anyone could, and be about my work. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had the headache, my food has relished, and seemed to do me good, and I have felt myself growing stronger every day." M. A. STEINMAN, 19 Grand Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE FOR

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CURES

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

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Dr. Lobb, After ALL others fail, consult 329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.

Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.

Book on Special Diseases free.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

St. Jacobs Oil cures LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA

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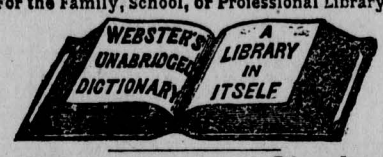

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Address ALDINE MFG. CO., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

AGENTS wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new varieties. Catalogue and sample free. C.E. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

OPIUM HABIT.

A Valuable Treatise Giving full information of an Easy and Speedy cure *free* to the afflicted. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

LATEST IMPROVED **HORSE POWER**

Machines for THRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws.

Acknowledged by all to be **THE BEST** regarding

EASY DRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK

50 page pamphlet Free. Address **A. W. GRAY'S SONS,** PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS. MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

GOLD AND SILVER FOR 25 cts. we will send. Post Paid, a handsome Cabinet of Beautiful Ore Specimens from 20 different mines in Colorado. Address Rocky Mountain Specimen Co., Denver, Colo.

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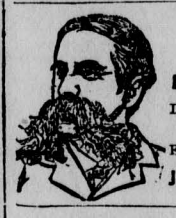
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.



JONES OF BINGHAMTON, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $30.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

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$25 AN HOUR made by our Agents. THE DR. PERKINS MEDICAL CO., Richmond, Va.

FARMS Do you want to buy or sell? If so send stamp for circ'l'r to **LANDS** Curtis & Buffett, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR OWN RUGS. Price lists of machines, patterns and yarns free. Agents wanted. E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

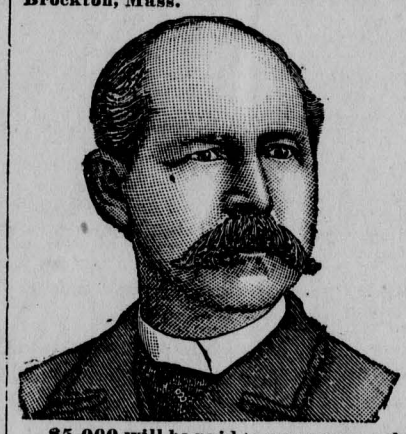
for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not keep the style or kind you want, or offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are just as good, do not be deceived thereby, but send direct to the Factory, for you can get what you want by return mail, postage paid. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody, therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on the bottom and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. In ordering by mail state whether you want Congress, Button or Lace, London cap toe, plain French toe, or narrow cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my shoes are made in a great variety of widths, sizes and half sizes. I guarantee a fit, prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

Is a fine seamless calf shoe, with Dongola tops and Oak Leather bottoms. They are made in Congress, Button and Lace on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap Toe and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to 11, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have been paying from $5 to $6 for shoes of this quality do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers that are not warranted by the manufacturer.

Our claims for this shoe over all other $3 shoes advertised are:

1st. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
6th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the U. S.
7th. Its great success is due to merit.
8th. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.

$5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. The Following Lines will be found to be of the same quality of excellence:

$5.00 SHOE GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom-made shoes that cost from $7 to $9.

$4.00 SHOE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT $4 SHOE. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.

$3.50 SHOE FOR POLICEMEN, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet

$2.50 SHOE IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

$2.25 SHOE WORKINGMAN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

$2.00 SHOE IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM $3 TO $3.50. One pair will wear longer than any shoe ever sold at the price.

$2.00 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

$1.75 SHOE YOUTH'S SCHOOL, gives the small boy a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.

STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.

"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Laces, on $3 Shoe only.

Consumers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only Shoe Manufacturer in the world supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middle-men's profits to the wearer.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK **SLICKER** The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call of chairman Alex Denny the Democratic county convention convened in the opera house, Huntingdon, yesterday afternoon. Will J. Forbes, Esq., was elected temporary chairman. The convention ignored the usual preliminaries of appointing committees, hearing reports, etc., and proceeded to nominate a ticket. All the nominations were made by acclamation and are as follows: Sheriff, David Wilson, of Morris; Director of the Poor, A. W. Jones, of Tell; Member of State Committee, E. F. Gould, of Dudley; Chairman of county committee, Alex Denny. There was a small attendance at the convention. Seven districts were unrepresented but harmony prevailed and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket after being in session but 45 minutes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

The Pennsylvania Canal engineers have stopped the work of repairing flood damages for the season and it has been decided that no more work will ever be done. One hundred miles of the canal have been so badly damaged that it would not pay to attempt to repair the breaks. Some little work was done this summer, but it has stopped, the funds having given out and the company's credit not being very good.

The old main line of the Pennsylvania Canal running west suffered more than any other. During the floods of last summer twenty miles of the canal, from Huntingdon to Newton Hamilton, was washed out and the canal was abandoned for that distance. There remained only seventy miles of works, from Newton Hamilton to the Susquehanna, and for nearly the entire distance the canal has been utterly destroyed. The engineers have repaired ten miles west from the Susquehanna river to a place called Rope Ferry, where there are ore beds that give some freight, but beyond that it has not been thought wise to go.

The cost of repairing the intervening sixty miles is more than the whole canal would be worth afterward. This division of the canal has not been profitable lately, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $17,108 last year and $2,639 the year before. Moreover, the tonnage is constantly decreasing, and every pound of the freight could be carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns the canal company's stock.

On the west branch of the Susquehanna the canal has been repaired as far as Muncy dam, but between that point and Lock Haven, a distance of forty miles, nothing has been done, nor is anything likely to be done. This traffic on the forty miles consists chiefly of logs and lumber, which pays a low rate of freight, and besides the tonnage has been falling away very fast of late. It is thought that the company would fare better by selling out this part of the canal to a railroad. The north branch canal, from Nanticoke to Columbia, was uninjured and is doing a fair business in coal to down-river points.

The whole property is covered by a mortgage for $3,000,000, of which $262,000 have been retired by the sinking fund. The bonds bear 6 per cent. interest and mature in 1910, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantees to purchase the coupons if the canal company is not able to pay them. The net earnings in recent years have sufficed to meet about half the interest charges. Since the flood the bonds have declined in the market from 77 to 70.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 5th.*

All About Electricity.

QUESTIONS.

1. How strong a current is used to send a message over an Atlantic cable?
2. What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained?
3. What is the fastest time made by an electric railway?
4. How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation?
5. What is the maximum power generated by an electric motor?
6. How is a break in a submarine cable located?
7. How many miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States?
8. How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time?
9. How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished?
10. What are the most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a telegram?
11. How many miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States?
12. What is the greatest candle power of arc light used in a lighthouse?
13. How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depending solely on electricity?
14. How long does it take to transmit a message from San Francisco to Hong Kong?
15. What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by Morse system?
26. How many telephones are in the United States?
17. What war vessel has the most complete electrical plant?
18. What is the average cost per mile of a trans-Atlantic submarine cable?
19. How many miles of electric railway are there in operation in the United States?
20. What strength of current is dangerous to human life?

ANSWERS.

1. Thirty cells of battery only. Equal to thirty volts.
2. About 750 miles from Portland, Me., to Buffalo, N. Y.
3. A mile a minute by a small experimental car. Twenty miles an hour on street railway system.
4. Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times.
5. Seventy-five horse-power. Experiments indicate that 100 horse-power will soon be reached.
6. By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part.
7. Over 1,000,000, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.
8. Four, by the quadruplex system in daily use.
9. Through a circuit from the car roof inducing a current in the wire or poles along the track.
10. British Columbia and New Zealand, via America and Europe.
11. More than 170,000, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily.
12. Two million, in lighthouse at Houstholm, Denmark.
13. Estimated, 250,000.
14. About fifteen minutes via New York, Canso, Penzance, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Penang, and Singapore.
15. About forty-two words per minute.
16. About 300,000.
17. United States man-of-war Chicago.
18. About $1,000.
19. About 400 miles, and much more under construction.
20. Five hundred volts, but depending largely on physical conditions.—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Subscribe for

"The Item."

Watch for New Advertisement next week, but come along in the mean time and secure some of the bargains we are offering in various lines.
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Ladies' Emporium.

No damage from the Flood. All Goods nice, fresh and new.

Millinery, Dry Goods and Notions.

All latest styles and lowest prices.

Ladies, call and examine my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. E. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

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Flooring, Doors, Sash, Frames, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

All Bills Promptly Filled.

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,
CASSVILLE, PENN'A.

New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 15	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 20
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	10 02
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 45
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 44	5 50	9 15
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	8 52
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 32
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 27
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	8 00
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 52
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 37
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 17
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	7 11
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	7 05
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 59
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 48
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	6 35
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	8 13	2 59	6 29
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	6 24
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	6 13
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	6 07
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 40	2 26	5 59
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	5 51
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	5 42
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	5 35
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

-:W. H. DUNN,:-

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

Don't Be Deceived!

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,

HIMES BROS.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Sept. 11, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter, W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Mooresville camp-meeting commences next Friday.

—If you want a good force pump, call on A. S. Welch, Mt. Union, Pa.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—For the best springtooth harrow in the market, call on A. S. Welch, Mount Union, Pa.

—Rough and worked lumber, shingles, etc., on hand and at bottom prices. A. S. Welch, Mount Union, Pa.

—The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet in the U. B. church to-morrow afternoon.

—George Numer's new house on Reservoir street is almost ready for the roof. When completed it will be a fine residence.

—The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school decided last Sunday to picnic on the camp-ground at Newton Hamilton, Saturday, September 21st.

—The work of tearing out the old aqueduct at Jackstown, is progressing. The foreman informs us that the work will require about six weeks.

—B. O'Conner & Son's on Monday bought eight head of young western cattle, all of which are in prime condition and will be slaughtered for this masket.

—If you want a road cart, buggy, platform spring wagon, or any sized road wagon, you will save money by calling on, or writing me for prices. A. S. Welch, Mount Union, Pa.

—I will handle Anthracite coal as usual this season, and can give the people of Mapleton and vicinity better prices than ever before. See change in my advertisement. M. L. Rex.

—The United Brethren Sunday school will hold a picnic some time this month. Positive arrangements will be made next Sunday and the time and place will be announced in the next issue of the Item.

—The school directors met last Thursday evening and decided that the borough schools should open Tuesday, October 1st. It is late, but the repairs to the building will not be completed much before that time.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Employees of the Pittsburgh bridge company commenced work on the new bridge last Thursday. The rust and mud have been cleaned off the iron and the work of trestling commenced on Monday. One span of the trestles is now ready for the iron.

—Preaching in the U. B. church next Sunday evening by Rev. W. Cramer, at 7.30 o'clock. This will be the last service before the annual conference which convenes at Altoona next week. The change of time of service from morning to evening is due to the dedicatory services in the Presbyterian church.

—The Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition and Celebration of the Battle of North Point is being held at Baltimore. Any of our readers who wish to take advantage of a special low rate excursion to the Monumental City can do so now, the rate from this station being $5.20.

—A change in route agents of the Adams Express Company of this division will take place on the 15th inst. G. E. Herbert, who has been acting in that capacity, will be transferred to the agency at Winchester, Va. His successor will be P. E. Kreps, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Kreps has already moved his family to Huntingdon.

—Huntingdon's borough council on Monday night decided by a vote of 9 to 3 to light the town by electricity. There will be 33 arc lights and one extra in the diamond. The action is a progressive one and we hope the day will speedily come when "ye ancient borough" will have a line of street cars on Penn and Washington or Mifflin street.

—"How We Furnished the Dining Room" is the title of an article which appears on the first page of this issue and which was written by a talented lady of this county, for the Item. The authoress has made a literary reputation for herself in other regions and her writings have much merit. We hope she will contribute many articles for the Item readers.

—Something new in the way of cigars has appeared in the eastern cities. The article spoken of could more properly be called a pipe. It has the shape of a cigar and is about two-and-a-half inches long. It is made of asbestos and is indestructible. The cigar-shaped pipe is hollow and can be filled with tobacco. It has the appearance of a cigar while in the mouth and only the closest look would show what it really is. The end is tipped with what appears to be ashes and altogether it presents a fine appearance. The novelty has not reached town yet.

—The Pennsylvania railroad is about to make experiments with sixty-foot rails. The common rail is thirty feet long. The traffic statistics of the Pennsylvania railroad for the half year ended June 30 make an interesting showing of rapid recovery from the Conemaugh flood. Passenger traffic was interrupted for eight days and freight traffic for eleven days, and east of Pittsburg and Erie the number of tons of freight hauled one mile in the six months showed an increase of 37,000,000 tons, or about 2¾ per cent. as compared with same month last year. There were 88,368 names on the pay roll of the Pennsylvania railroad company for the month of August.

—The second annuat meet of the Juniata Wheelmen will be held on the 19th of September, or third day of the county fair at Hollidaysburg. About one hundred wheelmen will be in attendance. All wheelmen who expect to be present are requested to send their names to James E. Patterson, Williamsburg. Headquarters for the meet will be established at the American Hotel, Hollidaysburg, at which place all wheelmen will report on arrival, to D. S. Drake, Secretary. The first annual meet at Huntingdon last season was a grand success and was highly complimented by the people of the town. Gold and silver medals will be awarded to the champions in the races at Hollidaysburg. The L. A. W. does not permit its members to race for money. The wheelmen, as a rule, are gentlemen in every respect and the meet at Hollidaysburg promises to be a rich treat. Should the weather on Thursday be unfavorable for the races they will come off on Friday.

Notice to Farmers.

A report having been circulated to the effect that we will do no threshing this season, we take this method of notifying those who expect us to do their work or will give us the opportunity that we will be on hand, and are open for engagements.

Respectfully,
Greenland & Pheasant.

Cassville, Pa., July 30, 1889.

Presbyterian Church Re-opening.

I have been directed by the session of the Mapleton Presbyterian church, to extend a cordial invitation to the public at large to be present at and participate in the dedicatory services of our new church building, on Saturday and Sabbath, September 14 and 15. The services will be as follows, viz: Saturday evening, preaching service at 7.30 o'clock, sermon by Rev. Wm. Prideaux, of Huntingdon, Pa.; service on Sabbath a. m. at 10.30 o'clock, sermon by Rev. Richard M. Campbell, of Port Royal, Pa., after which the congregation will be asked to make a free-will offering to aid in extinguishing a small debt remaining, to be followed by the dedication of the building to the worship of Almighty God; services for the Sabbath-school children and young people at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time addresses will be made by Revs. Wm. Prideaux, Richard M. Campbell, and the pastors of our sister churches, if they can be present. To one and all of these services the public are most cordially invited.

D. H. Campbell, Pastor.

Patriots Enrolled as Eligible.

The Phiadelphia *Record* prints the roster of patriots who have passed muster before the civil service commission for places in the government from this state. Hitherto these names have been kept under lock and key in the rooms of the commissioners at the national capital and all access to them denied to outsiders, but the injunction of secrecy has been removed and the lists may be scrutinized. There is a "general male" and a "general female" list for places paying a salary of $1,000 and over per annum, and a "limited male" and "limited female" list for positions paying less than $1,000. The names of the fortunate ones in this part of the State with their post office and percentage are as follows:

Blair—General—David S. Wickes, Altoona, 79: John K. Bottorf, Tyrone, 87; John B. Krider, Culp, 81. Limited—Miss Lemon M. Confer, Tyrone, 81.

Huntingdon—General—James P. Giles, Huntingdon, 83. Limited—Bruce K. Landis, Aughwick Mills, 81; John S. Fouse, Saxton, 70.

Mifflin—General—James C. Houser, Milroy, 81. Limited—Reed M. Alexander, Milroy, 78.

Juniata—General—Peter G. Shelly, Richfield, 86; John F. Stone, Mifflintown, 76. Limited—Miss Agnes I. Allison, Mifflintown.

Perry—General—John K. Hench, Eschol, 84; John G. Baker, Eschol, 89; Limited—Mrs. Mary Fatnestock, Duncannon, 77.

—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Huntingdon county, will be held at Mt. Union, on September 19th and 20th, 1889. The first meeting will be on Thursday at 2.30 p. m. Mrs. E. D. C. Main, State Superintendent of railroad work, will be present during the convention and will give a public address on Friday evening. On Thursday evening there will be an entertainment by the Y's of Mt. Union. It is earnestly desired that every Union in the county shall be represented by its President, and two delegates. It is very important to have a full convention, as there will occur the election of officers and other annual business. All temperance friends throughout the county are most cordially invited to attend.

—In a speech at the recent Prohibition State Convention Rev. C. H. Mead pictured the different methods of dealing with the liquor question in this wise: "Turn twenty-five rattle-snakes loose in your back-yard—that's for whiskey. Put them in a box and bore twenty-five holes for them to crawl out through—that's low license. Stop up half the holes—that's high license. Throw them over into your neighbor's yard—that's local option. Take a club and kill every snake—that's Prohibition."

PERSONALS.

Isaac Heffner, of Juniata township was visiting in Mapleton last week.

Miss Lucy Matthews, of McVeytown, visited friends in town last week.

Charles E. and Frank Logan are visiting friends in the upper end of the county.

Miss Edna Craig, of Newton Hamilton, visited Mr. R. S. Henderson's family last week.

Miss Blanche Ross, of Harrisburg, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. John Ripple and Mrs. W. E. Dysart.

Miss Nellie Jones returned home yesterday from a three weeks visit to friends in Perry county.

J. Frank Wright, of Cass township, lost the best horse on his farm a few days ago. The beast died of colic.

Mrs. R. M. McCoy is enjoying a two weeks sojourn among her friends and former neighbors in Duncannon.

S. S. Taylor, of this place, has been awarded the contract for the masonry of the new county bridge at Coalmont.

J. T. Himes housed a new Weaver Organ last week. Those who have tried it pronounce it an excellent instrument.

Miss Laura Gillam, A Heeter and D. H. Foster were in attendance at the picnic of the Mount Union Methodists at Shirleysburg last Wednesday.

A. P. Gest, formerly supervisor of this section of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Bedford division.

Mrs. Caroline Couch and daughter Emma, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday in Mapleton and were the guests of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead and Mrs. Maggie Hall.

Mrs. Jennie Harvey and Miss Olie Price, of Harrisburg, arrived in town on Monday and will remain some days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Price.

Miss Fannie Isenberg, of Mill Creek, who will mould the minds of the little people of Mapleton during the coming winter, was a visitor to town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robley last Thursday returned to Mapleton from Wedron, Illinois, where Mr. Robley had been employed as superintendent of large sand works.

Miss Laura Biddle, of Mechanicsburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wibley and Mrs. W. B. Stone. In company with her hostesses she favored the Item with a call.

A. M. Parker has secured the agency for some excellent books among them being "Pathway of Life" and "Odd Fellows Manual and Guide." He has commenced canvassing and is meeting with good success.

John H. Elliott, of Sandy Ridge, Clearfield, county, paid us a pleasant call last Saturday. John is engaged in the paving-stone business. He superintends his own quarry and does most of his own soliciting. He reports business good.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Truax, of Philadelphia, were circulating among their relatives and many friends in Mapleton last Thursday. He is employed as a brakeman on the New York division of the P. R. R. and had been enjoying a month's vacation among friends at Tyrone, Pittsburgh and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Toomey have had the pleasure of entertaining quite a number of friends within the past week. Mrs. Ettie Daughlan, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Mary Miller, of Altoona, who were among their visitors departed on Saturday, and Mrs. Toomey's sisters, Mrs. H. M. Tice, of Lewistown, and Mrs. M. K. Pruner, of McVeytown, left yesterday.

G. W. Wright received his commission as postmaster at this office yesterday morning. He expects to move the office to his store tomorrow morning. We are glad to learn that Mr. Wright has heeden the Item's suggestion and is negotiating for a location in the very centre of the town. Several good locations have been offered him. We hope he may soon got settled in the proposed new quarters.

The following veterans from Mapleton and vicinity are at Gettysburg this week reviving the memories of more than a quarter of a century ago: A. C. Fisher, S. S. Taylor, Peter Fry, S. P. Stubbs, C. N. Price, P. L. Posten, J. Frank Wright, Philip McLaughlin, D. B. Miller, Jacob Chilcote, Wm. Numer, Levi Wright, Abram Wright, and James Monihen. Other members of the party are Mrs James Monihen, Clarence Wright, Jesse Apgar, E. S. Chilcote, and Monroe Chilcote.

Rev. Samuel E. Meminger, who was born and reared in this county, has been transferred from the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church to the Oregon Conference, which convened August 25th at Portland, at which time he was appointed to Albany. It is a first class station and his many friends are rejoicing over his success. Mr. M. has written some very interesting letters concerning the climate, fruits, etc., of Oregon. S. B. McCarthy, of Mount Union, and others expect to make their home in "The New Empire."

Old Boatmen's Reunion.

The annual reunion of the old boatmen of the Pennsylvania canal will be held in Appollo, Armstrong county, on September 19th. The original date was September 12, but the committee in charge made the change in order to avoid conflicting dates that would have materially affected the attendance. About 250 visiting boatmen are expected to be present. The opera house, which seats 800 persons, has been engaged for the day, and will be the official headquarters of the reunion. A free dinner will be served to the visiting boatmen and their wives in one of the halls of the town, and every arrangement will be made to insure a good time to all in attendance.

J. G. GILLAM.

Summer!

We bought a big stock of Summer Dress Goods last Spring. You knew this. Well, they are about all gone; the season is advancing, and it is time for us to prepare for Fall trade. Accordingly, we offer what is left of our Summer stock, regardless of cost. It isn't too late for you to buy these goods, but it is getting late for us to have them. Come and see them.

We have great bargains to offer our customers for the next 30 days in

Clothing!

We handled, during the year of 1888, Clothing from the well-known firm of Snyder, Harris, Bossett & Co., Philadelphia. They gave us privilege to return, at close of year, April 1st, all Clothing we had on hands. We did this and bought about $1,000 worth of Clothing. For this, we paid the cash down; this saved 6 cents an the dollar, or about $60.00. We had concluded to carry clothing right along, but found it gave us too much work; so we have concluded to dispose of our stock and drop that branch of trade. Our clothing is all new and fresh, and we have this to say, that we can save you 20 cents on the dollar in Clothing. We will sell you a

$15.00 suit for $12.00
$12.00 " " $10.00
$10.00 " " $ 8.00
$ 8.00 " " $ 6.00

Or, in short, we will sell you Clothing at cost.

Ladies,

we have a big lot of corsets, which we are going to dispose of at sacrificial prices. See what we are offering:

A 50-cent Corset for 40 cents.
A 65-cent Corset for 50 cents.
A $1.00 Corset for 75 cents.

These are all first-class marketable goods, but we want them off our shelves, and they must go. Call and see them.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

COD LIVER OIL.

The Method of Procuring This Oleaginous Medicine.

Consumption Often Cured by Inhaling the Factory Fumes.

American cod liver oil is made at Portland Me. The livers of the cod, haddock, hake and cusk are used in the manufacture. Only about one-third of the American output of this oil is procured from cod livers.

From September until March the livers are fat and in the best condition. A bucketful of livers will then yield about six quarts of oil. Only four quarts of this, however, can be made suitable for medicinal purposes; the remaining two quarts is of an inferior quality and is used by curriers.

From March to June the livers are thin and inferior, and will yield only one-half as much oil. Cod liver oil for medicinal purposes must be made from livers of fish that have not been dead over 48 hours. Fishing vessels on their long trips to the banks save the fish livers in hogsheads and sell them to the oil manufacturers for 30 cents per bucketful. From these livers an inferior quality of oil is made that is used by tanners.

Up to about fifteen years ago the most primitive means were used for obtaining oil from livers. The results were very unsatisfactory, and the best portion of the livers was wasted. The old method was to expose the livers to the action of the sun until the oil was dried out. Only a small percentage of oil was thus secured, and the residue was thrown away as useless. Now every portion of the liver is used. The method is to put the livers into a large tin-lined vat having a coil of perforated steam pipes at the bottom. A pressure of thirty pounds of steam is put on the boiler, and the steam escaping through the perforations in the pipes saturates the livers with hot steam and thus tries out the oil. In half an hour after steam is turned on all the oil that can be procured by trying out will have arisen to the surface. The livers, now termed "blubber," will have sunk to the bottom of the vat. The oil is bailed off and put into barrels to cool and settle, after which it is refined by being allowed to freeze till it is of the consistency of thick mush, when it is put into drilling bags and the pure oil pressed out in a heavy iron press. The oil that is pressed through the drilling is considered refined, and after being put up in new barrels of forty-five gallons each is sold to the wholesale druggists for about thirty-six cents per gallon. From these it passes to the retail druggists, who sell it for $4 or $5 per gallon. Running the oil through charcoal and sand has been tried as a refining process, but it was found to be vastly inferior to the freezing and pressing process. Refined cod liver oil, when subjected to the same temperature at which the crude oil was frozen, will change its color and assume a milky appearance. The refining process leaves in the bags a substance resembling lard in color and consistency. It is stearine, or "tanner's grease," and is used as a dressing for morocco.

The blubber left in the bottom of the vat after the trying out is allowed to work and ferment for forty-eight hours, and is then pressed. After the pressure has continued for fourteen hours all the oil is secured that remains in the blubber; it is inferior oil of which there are six grades. It is worth about twenty-five cents per gallon, and is used by curriers in dressing, tanning and coloring leather. There is left in the bags a substance of the color and consistency of dry mud called "scrap" which is sold to farmers as a fertilizer at $9 per ton.

The best quality of cod liver oil comes from Norway. It is much clearer and whiter than the American oil. It is put up in tin casks holding 30 gallons each, enclosed in wooden barrels. The claim is made that no livers except those of the codfish are used in its manufacture, but American manufacturers strongly suspect that it owes its remarkable clearness to its having been mixed with seal oil. Twenty dollars per gallon is considered a low price for this oil, and it sometimes goes as high as $28. America is the largest buyer of Norwegian oil.

Newfoundland cod liver oil ranks next to the Norwegian oil. It is made entirely of the livers of young cod caught off the Labrador coast. Portland has a cod liver oil factory that produces 500 barrels per year—300 barrels of refined oil for medicinal purposes and 200 barrels of "curriers' oil."

Cod liver oil has long been recognized as a valuable remedial agent, but it is not generally known that sometimes when the oil fails to effect a cure the steam arising from the frying-out vats will succeed.

A consumptive here, in almost the last stage of the disease, happening to pass through a cod liver oil factory, stopped, inhaled large draughts of the usually offensive vapors as though they were the sweets of a flower garden, remarking: "There is something here that seems to strike the right spot," and, although a wealthy man, obtained permission to work in the factory. At the end of a month he had gained thirty pounds, had greatly improved in appearance and feeling, his appetite had returned, his cough was gone, and finally he completely recovered. Singers also sometimes resort to cod liver oil factories to inhale the fumes arising from the vats. They assert that their voices are thereby strengthened and cleared.—*New York Sun.*

The Dead Sea.

The Dead Sea is one of the most remarkable phenomena on the earth. The Bible calls it the Salt Sea, or Sea of the Plain, the Greeks the Lake of Asphalt and the Dead Sea, while the Arabs know it as Bahr Lut, or Sea of Lot, preserving the memory of the tragic catastrophe which occurred on its shores. According to the old traveler Maundrell, the name Dead Sea is derived from the fact that it moveth not, but is ever still. A modern traveler says it is the least dead of anything he knew. On the day of my visit it was greatly agitated—its high and angry waves crested with foam. For other reasons it deserves the title. Not a shrub grows on its shores. Not a fish dwells in its brackish waters. Not a boat floats upon its surface. Here and there on the beach lies the dead trunk of a tree, brought down by the Jordan, but thrown up by the unwilling lake. Irby and Mangles tried to light one of these pieces of driftwood, but in vain, on account of the impregnation of salt. The old tradition that birds could not fly over the water and live was a mistake. The lake is the deepest depression on the surface of our continents, being 1,300 feet below the Mediterranean and 600 below the Lake of Galilee. It is 47 miles long and 10 wide, covering three times the area of the northern lake. The water is intensely brackish and bitter, containing 26 per cent of salt, which Dr. Dawson says is not common salt, but mostly the chloride and bromide of magnesium and calcium. There are hot, salt and sulphur springs in the hills along its eastern and western shores. The lake has no outlet, but receives the sweet current of the Jordan, which pours 6,000,000 tons of water daily into its deadly and insatiate bosom.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Iowa's Walled Lake.

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa, and perhaps any State, is what is called the "Walled Lake, in Wright County, twelve miles north of the Dubuque and Pacific Railway, and 150 miles west of Dubuque City. The lake is from two to three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom, and five feet wide on top. The stones used in its construction vary in weight from three tons down to a hundred pounds. There is an abundance of stones in Wright County, but surrounding the lake to the extent of five or ten miles there are none. No one can form an idea as to the means employed to bring them to the spot or who constructed it. Around the entire lake is a belt of woodland half a mile in width, composed of oak. With this exception the country is a rolling prairie. The trees must have been planted there at the time of the building of the wall. In the Spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm, and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were compelled to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a surface of 2800 acres; depth of water as great as twenty-five feet. The water is clear and cold, soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

THE GULF STREAM.

Theories About That Mysterious and Erratic Ocean Current.

Tracing Its Source and Studying Its Peculiarities.

"I was anchored for three months over the true source of the Gulf Stream, and what I learned of the nature of that mysterious and erratic current during that time knocks all the accepted theories as to its origin in the head."

Thus spoke W. S. Howard, late of the United States Coast Survey steamer Blake, as he reclined upon one of the chairs in the Girard House lobby.

"I was attached to the Blake for three years," continued Mr. Howard, "and during that time we definitely fixed the source of the Gulf Stream. We spent two years in tracing up the Gulf Stream and studying its peculiarities, and while we are still in the dark as to the primary cause of this great ocean river, we have definitely fixed upon the spot where it originates. Formerly it was believed that the Gulf Stream was simply the continuation of the Mississippi River, the immense volume of water flowing out of which cleaved its way through old ocean, and preserving its own characteristics as to temperature and color, finally was lost and assimilated by the waters of the frozen northern seas. Others held to the opinion that the Gulf Stream was formed and controlled by the trade winds.

"Our observations and investigations furnished us with conclusive proof that neither of these elements has anything to do with it. One curious fact was established, however. We found that the moon affected the Gulf Stream and that the current was controlled absolutely and arbitrarily by that body.

"The true source or beginning of the Gulf Stream, established by careful scientific observation extending over a period of two years, is at a point between Fowey Rocks, Florida, and the Gun Cay, on the coast of the Bahamas. At this place, in 498 fathoms of water, we anchored, and for months devoted curselves to a careful study of the great ocean river.

"Let me tell you something about the peculiarities that we noticed. To begin with, the current of the Gulf Stream at the point where we were anchored, and which we unanimously agreed upon as its true source, varies daily in velocity. The difference in the flow was at times as much as two and a half knots per hour. The greatest velocity noted was generally about nine hours before the upper transit of the moon. The variations were most excessive on the eastern side of the straits, and least on the western side. The average daily currents vary during the month, the strongest current coming a day or two after the greatest declination of the moon.

"The axis or true point of beginning of the Gulf Stream (determined by fixing the position of the strongest surface flow) is eleven and a half miles east of the Fowey Rocks Lighthouse. The strongest surface current found here was five and a quarter knots per hour, the least one and three-quarter knots, and the average three and six-tenths knots. We used two meters in our observations, one for the surface current and one for the sub-surface stream. The wind has no effect upon the velocity of the stream and does not change the axis of the current. The surface current, it was noticed, has a much higher velocity than the sub-surface. During our observations we occupied twenty-six different stations, being anchored at each for several days at a time. We took 1,557 current observations with the meter and 1,807 current observations with the pole during this time.

"And what deductions did you make?"

"These only; that neither the Mississippi river nor the trade winds were in any way responsible for the Gulf Stream; that it was affected by the changes of the moon; and that this particular point, 11½ miles east of Fowey Rocks Lighthouse, was its true axis of source."

"What theories have you in reference to the probable first cause of the stream?"

"Hundreds. It is a great field for speculation. Just imagine, if you can, what would have been the result if we could have donned submarine armor and dived to the bottom in 498 fathoms of water. We made soundings, but they revealed to us nothing. The bottom was a sandy coral foundation; fish and other submarine creatures lived and disported themselves in the depths, and all the time that surging, resistless current boiled about us, defying inquiry as to its true origin.

"It might be, for aught any one could say to the contrary, the mouth of a great river, with its source deep down in the bowels of the earth, among those everlasting fires that scientists tell us are continually burning there. The superheated water gushing to the surface of the ocean at that depth with a power that cannot be estimated would be apt to displace the chilled and heavier water of the ocean, and with an initial velocity of nearly six miles an hour, would certainly clear for itself a pathway through the ocean until chilled and rendered inert by the frozen waters of the Arctic seas.

"Again, it may be that we were anchored over an immense and ever-active volcano which in no way crippled by the constant influx of the cold ocean water into its yawning crater continually, with a power that human thought cannot measure, hurls back the heated waves, and this repulsion, going on day after day and year after year for a period of time that has not yet been fixed by observation or deduction, has increased the volume of the at first puny geyser until now it has become a fixed and well-founded current differing in color and temperature from the water that surrounds it, and with a sweep and stretch that extend over thousands of miles. You can theorize all day over the matter, and perhaps be as far from the truth as ever. The observations made by the Blake settled several disputed points:

"First—That the winds and the Mississippi River have nothing to do with the formation of the Gulf Stream.

Secondly—That a point eleven and a half miles east of Fowey Rocks Lighthouse, Florida, in the Carribean Sea, is its true axis or source.

"Thirdly—That the velocity of the current is controlled by the declination of the moon."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Candy Curse.

Candy-shops spring up almost as rapidly as drinking saloons in our cities; every cross-roads country store has its jar of stony or crumbly "sweeties," as our English cousins name them; the boy who supplies passengers on outgoing and incoming trains with the daily papers, without which the patriot mind cannot enter upon the day's action or the night's rest, deafens us on alternate rounds with laudations of "broken candy;" and, lest some weary traveler might escape temptation, the news stands in every station protrude a sly recommendation to "drop a nickel in the slot and receive a package of delicious bon-bons!"

Dr. Edson enumerates among the substances added for increasing the weight of candy "terra alba, kaolin (decomposed feldspar) whiting, starch and ground quartz." Among the coloring substances used to make our candy pleasant to the eye he gives arsenic, shromium and lead. Adulterations for flavor are managed by help of a distillation of "rancid butter, wood alcohol and oil of vitriol" into "oil of pineapple; also by fusel oil and prussic acid," while a very fragrant, fruity essence may be made of rotten cheese by treating it with oil of vitriol and bichromate of potash." Much of the cheap chocolate sold at corner candy stores is mixed with clay colored with burned umber.—*Once a Week.*

The Wife of Columbus.

While at Lisbon, Columbus was accustomed to attend service, says Washington Irving, at the chapel of the convent of All Saints. There he became acquainted with a lady of rank named Dona Felipa, who resided at the convent. She was the daughter of Bartolommeo Monis de Pallestrello, or Perestrello, an Italian cavalier, lately deceased, who had been one of the most distinguished navigators under Prince Henry of Portugal, and had colonized and governed the Island of Porto Santo. The acquaintance soon ripened into attachment and ended in marriage. It appears, adds Irving, to have been a match of mere affection, as the lady had little or no fortune.

Her Cruel Fate.

"Yes," sighed the young wife, "I married a professional humorist, and I wish I hadn't."

"Why?" asked her friend.

"Because he reads all his work to me before he puts it in the paper."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TO THE CHILDREN.

As sunbeams shine
In the sweet morning hours,
And coax into blooming
The half-opened flowers—
That bring with their brightness
To many sad places
The spirit of hope—
Are the smiles on your faces.

As a bird-song that floats
Through the soft summer air,
While we listen enchanted,
Forgetful of care—
As the carols at dawn,
When all nature rejoices,
Are the accents of love
In your gentle young voices.

—*Anna M. Pratt in Youth's Banner.*

A DOG'S LONG JOURNEY TO ITS MASTER.

Bill Webb of Iron Mountain, Mich., traded his bulldog Jack for an Irish setter belonging to Prof. Williams, a traveling showman. Williams took Jack with him to St. Paul, Minn. Four weeks after Jack hopped off a freight train in Iron Mountain on which he had jumped from an ore train at the "Y," some distance up the line. The dog must have made its way back from St. Paul, a distance of nearly 400 miles, by stealing rides on freight, passenger and ore trains. When it found its old master it was much emaciated, and how it had sense or instinct to get back to Iron Mountain is a mystery.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS IN JAPAN.

The following picture of Japanese life by Professor Morse shows how pleasant may be the relation between the human and the brute creation: Birds build their nests in the city houses, wild fowl, geese and ducks alight in the public parks, wild deer trot about the street, and he had actually been followed by wild deer in the streets nibbling melon rind out of his hand as tame as calves and lambs on our Michigan farms. A dog goes to sleep in the busiest streets; men turn aside so as not to disturb him. One day a beautiful heron alighted on the limb of a tree and the busy, jostling throng stopped. Every man's hand went into his pocket, just as they would with us, but instead of bringing out a 'popper' out came pencil and sketch paper.

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON ANIMALS.

In Africa the natives have been accustomed to catch lizards by means of music for ages past; how many ages we cannot say. When they find a lizard basking in the sun the Africans begin to whistle to the creature. The animal, charmed by the music, stretches out its neck and allows its enemy to approach its side and tickle its throat with a rod. Dogs are likewise strangely fond of music, and they set up a howl, which corresponds probably to our singing, as soon as the first twang of the harp is heard. Some music-loving dogs can be trained to take the exact unison of a tune, making an interesting exhibition of themselves to bystanders. Elephants also have the faculty of appreciating certain kinds of musical sounds, and they can be taught to move in time to them, and even to join their own voices in the accompaniment of drum and trumpet.

ALL ABOUT THE BLACKBIRD.

You all know the old "Sing a Song of Sixpence." Have you ever read what it meant?

The four and twenty blackbirds represent twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, the top crust is the sky that over-arches it. The opening of the pie is day-dawn, when the birds begid to sing, and surely such a sight is a "dainty dish to set before the king."

The king, who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting his money, is the sun; while the golden pieces that slip through his fingers are golden sunshine. The queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight.

The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before the king—the sun—has risen, the day-dawn and the clothes she hangs are the clouds, while the bird which so tragically ends the song by "nipping off her nose" is the hour of sunset. So we have the whole day—in a pie.

Gold jewelry should be cleaned with a brush and castile soapsuds; rinse and lay face down deep into fine, dry sawdust; let it remain until dry.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Sunrise."

TEXT: "*The day is at hand.*"—Romans xiii., 12.

Back from the mountains and the seaside, and the springs, and the farmhouse, your cheek bronzed and your spirits lighted, I hail you home again with the words of Gehazi to the Shunammite: "Is it well with thee? is it well with thy husband? is it well with the child?" On some faces I see the mark of recent grief, but all along the track of tears I see the story of resurrection and reunion when all tears are done; the deep plowing of the keel, followed by the flash of the phosphoresence.

Now that I have asked you in regard to your welfare, you naturally ask how I am. Very well, thank you. Whether it was the bracing air of the Colorado mountains, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, or the tonic atmosphere of the Pacific coast, or a bath in the surf of Long Island beach, or whether it is the joy of standing in this great group of warm hearted friends, or whether it is a new appreciation of the goodness of God, I cannot tell. I simply know I am grandly and gloriously and inexpressibly happy. It was said that John Moffatt, the great Methodist preacher, occasionally got fast in his sermon, and to extricate himself would cry "Hallelujah!" I am in no such predicament to-day, but I am full of the same rhapsodic ejaculation. Starting out this morning on a new ecclesiastical year, I want to give you the key note of my next twelve months' ministry. I want to set it to the tune of Antioch, Ariel and Coronation. Some time ago we had a new stop put in this organ—a new trumpet stop—and I want to put a new trumpet stop into my sermons.

In all our Christian work you and I want more of the element of gladness. That man has no right to say that Christ never laughed. Do you suppose that He was glum at the wedding in Cana of Galilee? Do you suppose Christ was unresponsive when the children clambered over His knee and shoulder at His own invitation? Do you suppose that the evangelist meant nothing when he said of Christ: "He rejoiced in spirit?" Do you believe that the Divine Christ who pours all the water over the rocks at Vernal Falls, Yosemite, does not believe in the sparkle and gallop and tumultuous joy and rushing raptures of human life? I believe not only that the morning laughs, and that the mountains laugh, and that the seas laugh, and that the cascades laugh, but that Christ laughed. Moreover, take a laugh and a tear into an alembic, and assay them, and test them, and analyze them, and you will often find as much of the pure gold of religion in a laugh as in a tear. Deep spiritual joy always shows itself in facial illumination. John Wesley said he was sure of a good religious impression being produced because of what he calls the great laughter he saw among the people. Godless merriment is blasphemy anywhere, but expression of Christian joy is appropriate everywhere.

Moreover, the outlook of the world ought to stir us to gladness. Astronomers recently disturbed many people by telling them that there is danger of stellar collision. We have been told through the papers by these astronomers that there are worlds coming very near together, and that we shall have plagues and wars and tumults and perhaps the world's destruction. Do not be scared. If you have ever stood at a railroad center, where ten or twenty or thirty rail tracks cross each other, and seen that by the movement of the switch one or two inches the train shoots this way and that, without colliding, then you may understand how fifty worlds may come within an inch of disaster, and that inch be as good as a million miles. If a human switchtender can shoot the trains this way and that without harm, cannot the Hand that for thousands of years has upneld the universe keep our little world out of harm's way? Christian geologists tell us that this world was million of years in building. Well, now, I do not think God would take millions of years to build a house which was to last only six thousand years. There is nothing in the world or outside the world, terrestial or astronomical, to excite dismay. I wish that some stout Gospel breeze might scatter all the malaria of human foreboding. The sun rose this morning at about half-past 5, and I think that is just about the hour in the world's history. "The day is at hand."

The first ray of the dawn I see in the gradual substitution of diplomatic skill for human butchery. Within the last twenty-five years there have been international differences which would have brought a shock of arms in any other day, but which were peacefully adjusted, the pen taking the place of the sword.

That Alabama question in any other age of the world would have caused war between the United States and England. How was it settled? By men-of-war off the Narrows, or off the Mersey? By the Gulf Stream of the ocean crossed by a gulf stream of human blood? By the pathway of nations incarnadined? No. A few wise men go into a quiet room at Geneva, talk the matter over, and telegraph to Washington and to London: "All settled." Peace. Peace. England pays to the United States the amount awarded—pays really more than she ought to have paid. But still, all that Alabama broil is settled—settled forever. Arbitration instead of battle.

So, the quarrel eight or nine years ago about the Canadian fisheries in any other age would have caused war between the United States and England. England said: "Pay me for the invasion of my Canadian fisheries" The United States said: "I will not pay anything." Well, the two nations say: "I guess we had better leave the whole matter to a commission." The commission is appointed, and the commission examines the affair, and the commission reports, and pay we ought, pay we must. pay we do. Not a pound of powder burned, not a cartridge bitten off, no one hurt so much as by the scratch of a pin. Arbitration instead of battle.

So the Somoan controversy in any other age would have brought Germany and the United States in bloody collision. But all is settled. Arbitration instead of battle.

France will never again, I think, through peccadillo of ambassador, bring on a battle with other nations. She sees that God, in punishment of Sedan, blotted out the French Empire, and the only aspirant of that throne who had any right of expectation dies in a war that has not even the dignity of being respectable. What is that blush on the cheek of England to-day? What is the leaf that England would like to tear out of her history? The Zulu war. Down with the sword and up with the treaty.

We in this country might better have settled our sectional difficulties by arbitration than by the thrust of the sword. Philanthropy said to the North: "Pay down a certain amount of money for the purchase of the slaves, and let all those born after a certain time be born free." Philanthropy at the same time said to the South: "You sell the slaves, and get rid of this great national contest and trouble." The North replied: "I won't pay a cent." The South replied: "I won't sell." War! War! A million dead men, and a national debt which might have ground this nation to powder.

Why did we not let William H. Seward, of New York, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, go out and spend a few days under the trees on the banks of the Potomac and talk the matter over, and settle it. as settle it they could, rather than the North pay in cost of war, four billion seven hundred million dollars, and the South pay four billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars, the destroying angel leaving the first born dead in so many houses all the way from the Penobscot to the Alabama. Ye aged men, whose sons fell in the strife do you not think that would have been better? Oh, yes! we have come to believe, I think, in this country, that arbitration is better than battle.

I may be mistaken, but I hope that the last war between Christian nations is ended. Barbarians may mix their war paint, and Afghan and Zulu hurl poisoned arrows, but I think Christian nations have gradually learned that war is disaster to victor as well as vanquished, and that almost anything bought by blood is bought at too dear a price. I wish to God this nation might be a model of willingness for arbitration. No need of killing another Indian. No need of sacrificing any more brave General Custers. Stop exasperating the red man, and there will be no more arrows shot out from the reservation. A General of the United States army, in high repute throughout this land, and who, perhaps, has been in more Indian wars than any other officer, and who has been wounded again and again in behalf of our Government in battle against the Indians, told me that all the wars that had ever occurred between Indians and white men had been provoked by white men, and that there was no exception to the rule. While we are arbitrating with Christian nations, let us toward barbarians carry ourselves in a manner unprovocative of contest.

I inherit a large estate, and the waters are rich with fish, and the woods are songful with birds, and my cornfields are silken and golden. Here is my sister's grave. Out yonder, under that large tree, my father died. An invader comes, and proposes to drive me off and take possession of my property. He crowds me back, he crowds me on, and crowds me into a closer corner, and still closer corner, until after a while I say: "Stand back, don't crowd me any more, or I'll strike. What right have you to come here and drive me off my premises? I got this farm from my father, and he got it from his father. What right have you to come here and molest me?" You blandly say: "Oh, I know more than you do. I belong to a higher civilization. I cut my hair shorter than you do. I could put this ground to a great deal better use than you do." And you keep crowding me back and crowding me on into a closer corner and closer corner, until one day I look around upon suffering family, and fired by their hardships I hew you in twain. Forthwith all the world comes to your funeral to pronounce eulogium, comes to my execution to anathematize me. You are the hero, I am culprit. Behold the United States Government and the North American Indian. The red man has stood more wrongs than I would, or you. We would have struck sooner, deeper. That which is right in defense of a Brooklyn home or a New York home is right in defense of a home on top of the Rocky Mountains. Before this dwindling red race dies completely out, I wish that this generation might, by common justice, atone for the inhumanity of its predecessors. In the day of God's judgment, I would rather there be a blood-smeared Modoc than a swindling United States officer on an Indian reservation! One man was a barbarian and a savage, and never pretended to be anything but a barbarian and a savage. The other man pretended to be a representative of a Christian nation. Notwithstanding all this, the general disgust with war and the substitution of diplomatic skill for the glittering edge of keen steel is a sign unmistakable that "the day is at hand."

I find another ray of the dawn in the compression of the world's distances. What a slow, snail-like, almost impossible thing would have been the world's rectification with fourteen hundred millions of population and no facile means of communication; but now through telegraphy for the eye and telephonic intimacy for the ear, and through steamboating and railroading, the twenty-five thousand miles of the world's circumference are shriveling up into insignificant brevity. Hong Kong is nearer to New York than a few years ago New Haven was; Bombay, Moscow, Madras, Melbourne within speaking distance. Purchase a telegraphic chart, and by the blue lines see the telegraphs of the land, and by the red lines the cables under the ocean. You see what opportunity this is going to give for the final movements of Christianity. A fortress may be months or years in building, but after it is constructed it may do all its work in twenty minutes. Christianity has been planting its batteries for nineteen centuries, and may go on in the work through other centuries; but when those batteries are thoroughly planted, those fortresses are fully built, they may all do their work in twenty-four hours. The world sometimes derides the church for slowness of movement. Is science any quicker? Did it not take science five thousand six hundred and fifty-two years to find out so simple a thing as the circulation of the human blood? With the earth and the sky full of electricity, science took five thousand eight hundred years before it even guessed that there was any practical use that might be made of this subtle and mighty element. When good men take possession of all these scientific forces, and all these agencies of invention, I do not know that the redemption of the world will be more than the work of half a day. Do we not read the Queen's speech at the proroguing of Parliament the day before in London? If that be so, is it anything marvelous to believe that in twenty-four hours a divine communication can reach the whole earth? Suppose Christ should descend on the nations—many expect that Christ will come among the nations personally—suppose that to-morrow morning the Son of God from a hovering cloud should descend upon these cities. Would not that fact be known all the world over in twenty-four hours? Suppose He should present His Gospel in a few words saying: "I am the Son of God; I came to pardon all your sins and to heal all your sorrow; to prove that I am a supernatural being, I have just descended from the clouds; do you believe Me, and do you believe Me now?" Why, all the telegraph stations of the earth would be crowded as none of them were ever crowded just after a shipwreck. I tell you all these things to show you it is not among the impossibilities or even the improbabilities that Christ will conquer the whole earth, and do it instanter, when the time comes. There are foretokenings in the air. Something great is going to happen. I do not think that Jupiter is going to run us down or that the axle of the world is going to break; but I mean something great for the world's blessing and not for the world's damage is going to happen. I think the world has had it hard enough. Enough, the London plagues. Enough, the Asiatic choleras. Enough, the wars. Enough, the shipwrecks. Enough, the conflagrations. I think our world could stand right well a procession of prosperities and triumphs. Better be on the lookout. Better have your observatories open toward the heavens, and the lenses of your most powerful telescopes well polished. Better have all your Leyden jars ready for some new pulsation of mighty influence. Better have new fonts of type in your printing offices to set up some astounding good news. Better have some new banner that has never been carried, ready for sudden processions. Better have the bells in your church towers well hung, and rope within reach, that you may ring out the marriage of the King's Son. Cleanse all your court houses, for the Judge of all the earth may appear. Let all your legislative halls be gilded, for the great Lawgiver may be about to come. Drive off the thrones of despotism all the occupants, for the King of heaven and earth may be about to reign. The darkness of the night is blooming and whitening into the lilies of morning cloud, and the lilies reddeding into the roses of stronger day—fit garlands, whether white or red, for Him on whose head are many crowns. "The day is at hand!"

One more ray of the dawn I see in facts chronological and mathematical. Come now, do not let us do another stroke of work until we have settled one matter. What is going to be the final issue of this great contest between sin and righteousness? Which is going to prove himself the stronger, God or Diabolus? Is this world going to be all garden or all desert? Now let us have that matter settled. If we believe Isaiah and Ezekiel and Hosea, and Micah and Malachi, and John and Peter, and Paul and Christ, we believe that it is going to be all garden. But let us have it settled. Let us know whether we are working on toward a success or toward a dead failure. If there is a child in your house sick, and you are sure he is going to get well, you sympathize with present pains, but all the foreboding is gone. If you are in a cyclone off the Florida coast, and the captain assures you the vessel is staunch and the winds are changing for a better quarter, and he is sure he will bring you safe into the harbor, you patiently submit to present distress with the thought of safe arrival. Now I want to know whether we are coming on toward dismay, darkness and defeat, or on toward light and blessedness. You and I believe the latter, and if so, every year we spend is one year subtracted from the world's woe, and every event that passes, whether bright or dark, brings us one event nearer a happy consummation, and by all that is inexorable in chronology and mathematics I commend you to good cheer and courage. If there is anything in arithmetic, if you subtract two from five and leave three, then by every rolling sun we are coming on toward a magnificent terminus. Then every winter passed is one severity less for our poor world. Then every summer gone by brings us nearer unfading arborescence. Put your algebra down on the top of your Bible and rejoice.

If it is nearer morning at 3 o'clock than it is at 2, if it is nearer morning at 4 o'clock than it is at 3, then we are nearer the dawn of the world's deliverance. God's clock seems to go very slowly, but the pendulum swings and the hands move, and it will yet strike noon. The sun and the moon stood still once; they will never stand still again until they stop forever. If you believe arithmetic as well as your Bible, you must believe we are nearer the dawn. "The day is at hand."

There is a class of phenomena which makes me think that the spiritual and the heavenly world may, after a while, make a demonstration in this world which will bring all moral and spiritual things to a climax. Now, I am no spiritualist; but every intelligent man has noticed that there are strange and mysterious things which indicate to him that perhaps the spiritual world is not so far off as sometimes we conjecture, and that after a while, from the spiritual and heavenly world there may be a demonstration upon our world for its betterment. We call it magnetism, or we call it mesmerism, or we call it electricity, because we want some term to cover up our ignorance. I do not know what that is. I never heard an audible voice from the other world. I am pursuaded of this, however: that the veil between this world and the next is getting thinner and thinner, and that, perhaps after a while, at the call of God—not at the call of the Davenport brothers, or Andrew Jackson Davis—some of the old scriptural warriors, some of the spirits of other days mighty for God—a Joshua, or a Caleb, or a David, or a Paul—may come down and help us in this battle against unrighteousness. Oh, how I would like to have them here—him of the Red Sea, him of the valley of Ajalon, him of Mars Hill. History says that Robert Clayton, of the English cavalry, at the close of a war bought up all the old cavalry horses lest they be turned out to drudgery and hard work, and bought a piece of ground at Navesmire heath and turned these old war horses into the thickest and richest pasture to spend the rest of their days for what they had done in other days. One day a thunder storm came up, and these war horses mistook the thunder of the skies for the thunder of battle, and they wheeled into line—no riders on their backs—they wheeled into line ready for the fray. And I doubt me whether, when the last thunder of this battle for God and truth goes booming through the heavens, the old scriptural warriors can keep their places on their thrones. Methinks they will spring into the fight and exchange crown for helmet, and palm branch for weapon, and come down out of the King's galleries into the arena, crying: "Make room! I must fight in this great Armageddon."

My beloved people, I preach this sermon because I want you to toil with the sunlight in your faces. I want you old men to understand before you die that all the work you did for God while yet your ear was alert and your foot fleet is going to be counted up in the final victories. I want all these younger people to understand that when they toil for God they always win the day; that all prayers are answered and all Christian work is in some way effectual, and that the tide is setting in the right direction, and that all heaven is on our side—saintly, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, omnipotent, chariot and throne, doxology and procession, principalities and dominion. He who hath the moon under His feet, and all the armies of heaven on white horses.

Brother! brother! all I am afraid of is, not that Christ will lose the battle, but that you and I will not get into it quick enough to do something worthy of our blood bought immortality. Oh, Christ! how shall I meet Thee, Thou of the scarred brow, and the scarred back, and the scarred hand, and the scarred foot, and the scarred breast, if I have no scars or wounds gotten in Thy service? It shall not be so. I step out to-day in front of the battle. Come on, you foes of God, I dare you to the combat. Come on, with pens dipped in malignancy. Come on, with tongues forked and viperine and adderous. Come on, with types soaked in the scum of the eternal pit. I defy you! Come on! I bare my brow, I uncover my heart. Strike! I cannot see my Lord until I have been hurt for Christ. If we do not suffer with Him on earth we cannot glorify with Him in heaven. Take good heart. On! On! On! See! the skies have brightened! See! the hour is about to come! Pick out all the cheeriest of the anthems. Let the orchestra string their best instruments. "The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

HONEY bees, that come from nobody knows where, are making life miserable around Reno, Nev. They invade dwellings, and have forced several families to vacate portions of their homes. One man has killed twelve swarms this season, but the bees seem to be as numerous as ever.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Telegraph poles in India are made of iron, on account of the destruction of wooden ones by the white ants.

At the end of five weeks typhoid bacilli may reach a depth of 16 to 20 inches below the earth's surface.

The role assigned by Pasteur to earth worms of bringing bacteria to the surface has received support from recent observations of Bollinger.

The light chloric chromium elements used for propelling small vessels are made to weigh only half as much as accumulators used for the same purpose.

The Cape de la Heve lighthouse, in France, is being lighted experimentally by the current from accumulators kept charged by two dynamos driven by a windmill.

Professor Hensen, with a deep-sea exploration party, has sailed from Kiel for the Greenland coast, where a series of submarine soundings and investigations will be carried out.

Experiments in welding wire rope by the electrical process show that the strength of the finished welding is within eighteen per cent. of the normal strength of the cable.

Pieces of rock crystal heated in a platinum tube and dropped into water fly all to pieces but a drop of melted crystal if allowed to fall into water then though there is a great commotion, it does not break, but remains clear.

Machinery has been patented for the purpose of making ship boats from a single sheet of steel. They will be of various dimensions. It is obvious that there must be great economy in this mode of making boats in assorted sizes.

A process has been invented by means of which photographs can be printed almost as fast as a newspaper, and without dependence on sun or light. They are said to be of the first quality. That of course would make photographs much cheaper.

The practical results of the application of electricity to tempering steel are said to be very satisfactory, both in regard to the cost and also uniformity of the product, as well as its application to tempering lower grades of steel into good spring steel.

An English inventor lays claim to an electric railway lamp—not controlled by clockwork—which is lighted by the dropping of a penny into the apparatus, and continues to shine for a period of from two minutes to several hours, according to adjustment.

An elaborate article on the cost of steam and water power, based on actual work at a woolen mill on the Merrimac River, may be condensed into the statement that the steam power gave a total cost per horse power of $52.50, against $19.24 for the water power.

Dundee, Scotland, has become the seat of a new industry—the making and dyeing of floor cloth at a very cheap rate by means of a German invention. Works are to be started at once and a large number of unemployed people are eagerly looking forward to it.

In the machine hall of the Paris Exposition is a casting weighing 10 tons. This piece de founderie is not intended to serve any useful purpose, but merely intended to show what can be accomplished by pattern makers, molder and founder. As regards intricacy of detail, it has never been surpassed.

Now that consumption is regarded as a contagious disease, people are beginning to ask how it is to be prevented. Dr. Cornet of Berlin strongly advises that phthisical patients should use their own spoons, glasses, etc., and should avoid kissing their friends. If death occurs, the room occupied by the dead person should be rubbed with new bread, and all furniture, bedding, etc., should be carefully disinfected.

The World's Production of Sugar.

The world's production of sugar is estimated at about 4,000,000 tons including about 2,500,000 of beet sugar, comprising 600,000 tons in Germany, 400,000 tons in France, 460,000 tons in Austria-Hungary, 125,000 tons in Holland and 125,000 tons in Belgium. The beet sugar crop of 1889-90 in these countries is estimated at 2,940,000 tons against 2,735,000 tons in 1888-89 and 2,219,973 tons in 1885-86. Of the cane sugar producing countries, Cuba takes the lead with 623,617 tons in 1888 and a five years' average of 638,455 tons.—*New York Graphic.*

TO BUILD NEW SHIPS.

The Naval Secretary Will Recommend Putting Plants in All Navy Yards.

It is generally expected at the Navy Department that General Tracy will recommend in his annual report to Congress an appropriation of about $500,000 for putting shipbuilding plants into the navy yards. About $100,000 has already been spent at each of the yards at New York and Norfolk and a smaller sum at Mare Island, Cal., so that a large share of the amount will go to Boston and Portsmouth. About $150,000 is the estimate for an effective plant, and probably this sum will be spent at each of the New England yards if Congress approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

At Boston one of the ship houses will probably be fitted up for shipbuilding with traveling cranes, punches, shears, drills, bending rolls and the other necessary machinery. There would be special advantages in building and repairing vessels at Boston because of the skilled mechanics who live there and the close vicinity of machine shops and foundries. It has been found difficult to get good ironworkers and carpenters to go South and work because of the lack of such amusements and schools as they have in Boston and Philadelphia.

The policy of the Navy Department is to have good plants available at all the leading navy yards, even though many of the new cruisers are built in private yards. To have yards under the direct control of the Government is considered essential in war time, because private contractors could not be relied upon to make repairs, and they would have the Government at their mercy as to prices.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

COLONEL NORTH, the "nitrate king," is an Englishman.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S favorite diet is bread and butter and pineapple.

EDWARD BURGESS, the noted yacht designer, of Boston, is forty years of age.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is not a reader of books. But he keeps up with the newspapers.

WHENEVER Edison, the inventor, appeared at the Paris Exposition, the band played "Yankee Doodle."

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has bought a phonograph, by means of which he corresponds with Queen Marguerita.

MRS. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN and her children are living at the cottage in Nonquitt, Mass., in which the General died.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, is living at Whitby, England. His friends deny current rumors of his intention to marry again.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREEMONT is now seventy-eight years old, and his friends say he looks good for ten or fifteen years more.

QUEEN VICTORIA welcomed her imperial grandson, young Kaiser William, by giving him two real nice kisses—one on each cheek.

ARUMEE ABDALLAH, the probable successor of Hadjie Hassein Ghooli Khan, Persian Minister to this country, weighs 347 pounds and is the fattest man in Persia.

IT is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone has only four fingers on his left hand. The index finger was shot off, forty-seven years ago, by an accident in the hunting field.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, ex-Premier of Canada, is in delicate health. Mr. Mackenzie was offered the doubtful honor of knighthood ten years ago, and refused it. He is a bricklayer by trade.

CHARLES DICKENS, the reader, has a long novel in manuscript which he has never had the courage to publish. He realizes that his work would be compared with his father's and he does not dare to brave the test.

MRS. DELIA STEWART PARNELL, the mother of the man who has made the amelioration of the condition of the Irish race his life work, is slowly dying of old age and its attending infirmities in her home at Bordentown, New Jersey.

IRA D. SANKEY, the Gospel singer, who has been Evangelist Moody's companion in much of his work in this country and Great Britain, has bought a farm in Suffolk County, on Long Island, and will probably spend the remainder of his life there.

F. C. BURNARD, the present editor of London *Punch*, was, in early life, a member of a Catholic ecclesiastical establishment at Bayswater, near London. His intention was to become a priest, and he was even admitted to tonsure and minor orders.

OLD JOHN HANKS, the boyhood friend and distant relative of Abraham Lincoln, has died at his farm, near Decatur, aged eighty-eight years. It was on his farm, and while in the employ of Hanks, that Lincoln became noted as a rail-splitter, and it was old John Hanks who, in 1860, introduced the rail-splitting feature into the excitement of the Lincoln campaign, furnishing rails from his farm split by Lincoln.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER and Judge Harlan are almost always together, and are daily seen walking to and from the Capitol in Washington. Judge Field and Judge Bradley are close friends, and are at each other's house frequently. Judge Blatchford and Judge Lamar walk or drive in company every pleasant afternoon. Judge Miller in his walks or drives "goes it alone," but he is the friend of every Justice, and his society is gladly welcomed by any of them at all times.

THE German powder factories are all at work night and day turning out the new smokeless powder for the army. They are also crowded with orders for the Austrian and Italian Governments, both of which have adopted the powder.

CAPT. MURRELL, the heroic commander of the steamship Missouri, who rescued the passengers of the disabled Danmark, has received a medal for bravery from the people of Cardiff. If he were to fall overboard while wearing all the watches and medals which he has received in just recognition of his heroism, his case would be hopeless. To a modest man, such as he undoubtedly is, these repeated presentations must become just a little burdensome.

MRS. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN has sent to the War Department a new design for the forty-two stars in the flag. It has thirteen of the stars made into a six-cornered star for the center, to symbolize the thirteen original States. The rest of the stars are to be arranged about this in straight rows. The device is much admired by army officers who have seen it.

Saltillo.

The Saltillo postoffice is still at the old stand. I guess the deacon is somewhat frightened at the amount of bail required by the tribe of Benjamin. If we have been informed rightly, it is not lawful to have the postoffice in a general store, and, moreover, it must be in the center of the town, not way down nor too far up—that a chosen few may have all the convenience and the majority of the tax-payers all the trouble.

E. B. Hyssong, Esq., of Cassville, passed through Saltillo a few days ago. He was looking well, with hair and beard colored by "the dust from the road of life." He said he had given up dyeing his beard and hair, and quit chewing and smoking after a slaveship of thirty years. White hair becometh all who have passed the meridian of life.

Miss Mary Brewster, of Huntingdon, is here visiting the Misses Greene. Miss Mary looks joyous and happy.

Mrs. Malinda Sipe, together with her son Amon, visited her sister, Mrs. Geo. Sleeman, a few days ago. She spoke very feelingly of the scenes of her childhood as they were vividly brought to mind by seeing the Three Springs farms, where she romped in the days of "long ago." Mrs. Sipe lives in Fulton county.

From the way Mr. William F. Crum handled the hatchet and saw in repairing Mrs. K. M. Henderson's portico and kitchen, we judge him to be the boss workman of the county.

Mr. Neal Crum intends to build a substantial residence in lower Saltillo soon—something on the ornamental plan.

The widow of Mr. Samuel McClain intends to weatherboard her house and build a handsome portico to her residence on railroad street.

Esquire Sollers and son have broken ground for the foundation of a new house on Uttley street, between the Baptist church and steam planing mill—proprietors, Hudson & McNeal.

Dr. B. Oscar Doyle has taken his departure for the "dark and bloody ground." He said he could not catch any fish, and tried hunting and found nothing better than a ground-hog, so he had made up his mind to leave the state. Come soon again, doctor.

Tom Uttley says he has the best book on the road—"The Political History of the United States, written and compiled by J. P. Boyd. He wishes everybody would buy one and read it, too.

H. H. Hudson's model cottage moves slowly but will be a piece of fine architecture when finished. We think the exterior will be so fascinating, that anyone can have an idea what the interior will be.

Rev. Bradford will preach a sermon, Saturday night, in the Baptist church, on the recent flood at Johnstown. The gentleman was kept from fulfilling his promise sooner on account of sickness in the family, but we think it will be a profitable talk, and all should hear who can.

We heard that a gentleman, living at Mount Union, had said, Willie O. Henderson had worked one week at the trade he prefers (machinist) and then quit, when the boy never saw the interior of a machine shop and never chatted more than five minutes with Mr. Lane. We think Willie would make a fine machinist and time will yet see it. Some people get names terribly mixed.

William Sollers and family have moved back to Saltillo, after a brief residence at Rock Hill. We welcome them.

Cassville.

Isaiah Oakman is completing his new house. He will have a fine residence.

Mrs. James Forshey and Miss Minnie Glasgow, of Smith Valley, also Mrs. Newell Crotsley, of Eagle Foundry, are all in a precarious condition.

Rev. Mason was telegraphed to on Saturday, to return immediately to the bed-side of his sick wife.

One of the most brilliant events of the September days will occur on Wednesday, the 11th inst. Mr. Clel. Baker, of Newberg, will be married to Miss Elva Glasgow, of Calvin. Everything forbades their happy and prosperous voyage on the matrimonial sea.

The rain spoiled what would have been a big picnic at Beavertown, on Saturday.

Jacob Shuman will continue to carry the mail to Mill Creek until the route is permanently sub-let.

Misses Mamie Henderson and Emma Rindlaub will attend public school in Philadelphia, and Miss Anna Clarkson, in Lewistown, during the winter. They have the ability to make it count if they will only study every time until they get hemicrania.

Todd township is to furnish a very unsavory suit for the present court. It is hoped by all good citizens that a just verdict will be rendered and that full restitution shall be required for oeffnded law.

Mr. Will Heaton left on Monday for Louisville, Kentucky, where he will attend a medical college.

The picnic which was to be held last Saturday at the Bethel near Beavertown is now announced for next Saturday. Everybody is invited.

A little girl of Linn Houck's fell off a high porch yesterday, Monday, and seemingly escaped a fearful accident.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., at 11, a. m., at the residence of Austin Green, in Cassville, Miss Emma Star aged 20 years, died of typhoid fever. Kind and loving friends laid her to rest near her home at Dublin Mills, Fulton county. She was not so near the noon of life as was her death the noon of day. Tho' allied to, and allured by life, with every hour jeweled with a hope, and, to her friends, a heartfelt promise kissing every sail, her ship went under an early tide. She was pretty, unassuming, good; and sad it is, that we, in leafy word and sentence empty, are called upon to speak of her as dead. She truly always did her best, and the world can never be too good to such as she.

Huntingdon.

Charles Gray, of the warehouse force of the P. R. R. company, slipped on the platform, Saturday, cutting his head and injuring his left leg.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in town.

W. C. Weaver and wife contemplate making a visit to Philadelphia on Saturday next, to visit his parents and take a much needed rest.

William Hatfield, son of Foreman I. R. Hatfield, of the P. R. R. warehouse at this place, had his right arm broken and badly cut, in attempting to make a coupling of cars at the warehouse on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Annie Snyder, daughter of David Snyder, night train dispatcher at this place, is very low with typhoid fever.

G. W. Swope has been summoned to Winfield, Kansas. His brother Harry is lying very low with typhoid fever. George resigned his position in the P. R. R. office on Saturday last and will remain west.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM!

(Estate of Henry R. Linn, Dec'd.)

The undersigned, Executors of above estate, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain mansion farm, situate in the township of Cass, county of Huntingdon, bounded as follows: By Caleb G. Wright, on the north, James Monchin and Peter Dell, on the east, Isaiah Reynolds, on the south, and Sarah Heaton et. al., on the west, containing

200 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and having thereon erected a reasonably

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

a large bank barn, with wagon-shed and corn-crib; a large wash and spring-house, and all necessary out-buildings. About 125 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered, mostly with chestnut. Also, on the premises, a large orchard of choice fruit of all kinds. There is a never failing-spring of good water at the door, for household use and stock. The public road passes through said farm, about 8 miles from Mapleton.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid the 1st day of April, 1890, at which time a good title will be given. For the payment of the remaining two-thirds, any length of time will be given to suit the purchaser, with interest payable annually, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Twenty-five dollars to be paid on day of sale by the purchaser, which shall be a credit on the first payment. The purchaser is to receive one-third bushels of all grain seeded out, to be cut, threshed, and delivered on the premises. Possession to be given April 1, 1890, or sooner, if desired. All lien creditors are requested to be present on day of sale.

The above farm will positively be sold on said day. Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm will do well to call and see this one before day of sale. The premises will be shown at any time by the undersigned.

JAMES E. GLASGOW, Cassville, Pa.
HENRY STEVER, Latta Grove, Pa.
Executors of Henry R. Linn, dec'd.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Our Anniversary!

We entered upon the sixth year of our business experience in Mapleton on the 1st inst. Our business has steadily grown from the time we first opened up to the present. There is reason in all things and the reason why we have so prospered is because we started in to save money to the people of this town and vicinity by giving them an extra quality of goods at very much reduced prices. We have adhered to this principle and it is a well known fact that we do sell goods cheaper than any other house in the trade.

About a year ago we determined upon pruning our patronage by dispensing with that portion of our trade which demanded two, three or four months credit. This attempt of course met with some cases which were hard to meet. But now we have determined to make all things bend and to this end we hereby give tice that under all circumstances customers must pay in full on pay day. Irresponsible parties and long time dealers need not ask us for credit. We are not doing business for fun. We believe we can save the people of this neighborhood money by a strict observance of this principle. We know when we will get paid for our goods, can buy for cash, and can sell at less margin than other dealers who buy on long time and allow customers to pay whenever it suits. We invite you to give us a call, learn our prices, compare them with those of other dealers, and buy where yon can do the best.

Remember, cash brings better bargains than credit. We mean to make the payment of cash an object to the people of Mapleton. Come and see if we do not verify our statements.

Respectfully,

B. O'Connor & Sons,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son

"The Old Reliable" Store

is the place to buy your Dress Goods, Tricots, Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloths, Wool Cloths, French Flannels, Domestic Flannels, Etc., Etc. Also, Boots, Shoes, Gums, Etc. We make a specialty of Ladies' Fine Boots. We also carry a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, Oils, Paints, Etc., Etc.

Respectfully,

PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

Farmers, Attention!

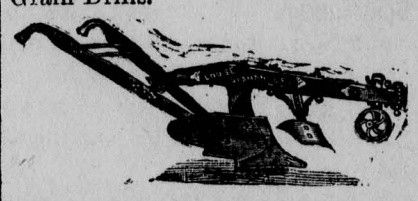
We are the Headquarters for

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.



Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market. Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

South Bend Wagons,

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

LOOK THIS WAY!

Do you want to save money? If you do, call at the

OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

—FOR YOUR—

Fall and Winter Clothing.

We have stocked our room with a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, which we are offering at such reasonable prices as to make them go on sight. We have Children's Suits for $1.25. Boys' Good School Suits for $2.25. Youths' Suits, $3.00. up. Our Furnishing Goods department is complete, consisting of Hats, Caps, etc.; in fact, everything kept in a first-class clothing store. Neckwear in endless variety. Look out for Great Bargains in Overcoats, as we are going to sell them and PRICES WILL TALK. Call and examine our stock. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Respectfully,

W. E. Eby.

Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.